# The New-York Times.

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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Instructions to the U. S. Commissioner in China.

Mr. Florence's Bill to Establish Ocean Steam Mail Routes.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Program of the Conference Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21.

Mr. Hughes, of Gwinn, Quitman, Garnett, and other of extreme Southern sentiments, in the hardest difficulty to overcome by the Committee of Conference. They would have reported to-day if Quitman could have been convened.

The Ohio Democratic delegation all go for Evans's bill but Cox. Hamlin says he must look at it first, and then he may vote for it. Hamlin and other Illinoisians are about the only ones who stand out. The Republicans have unanimously agreed to oppose it.

It is not entirely improbable that the bill will be reported to-morrow, though Sunday is absent without pairing. O.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Ten or twelve Congressmen are reckoned upon for Florence's scheme. The Southrons are all against. The prospect is, that the plan will be adopted in the House by ten majority. In the Senate, a week's debate is threatened. A.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21.

The instructions to Mr. Reed, United States Commissioner to China, have been made public.

The Secretary of State informs him that the objects which it is understood the French and English Allies wish to accomplish by treaty stipulations, are:

First, To procure from the Chinese Government a recognition of the rights of other Powers to have accredited Ministers at the Court of Pekin,—to be received by the Emperor, and be in communication with the authorities charged with the foreign affairs of the empire.

Second—An extensive commercial intercourse with China, which is now restricted to the free ports enumerated in the treaty.

Third—A reduction of the tariff duties levied on domestic produce in the transit from the interior to the coast, as the amount now imposed is said to be in violation of the treaty.

Fourth—A stipulation for religious freedom to all foreign residents of China.

Fifth—Arrangements for the suppression of piracy.

Sixth—A provision for extending the benefits of the proposed treaty to all other civilized powers of the earth.

These objects the Secretary says, "are recognized by the President as just, expedient, and so far as you can do so by peaceful cooperation, he expects you will aid in their accomplishment. In conformity with this policy you will communicate frankly with the British and French Ministers upon all points of common interest, so that it may be distinctly understood the three nations are equally influenced by a determination to obtain justice, and by a desire to procure treaty arrangements for the extension and more adequate protection of their commercial intercourse with China. But on your side these efforts must be confined to firm representations appealing to the justice and policy of the Chinese authorities, leaving your own Government to determine upon the course to be adopted should your representations be fruitless.

"Special reference is made to your communication to Ministers of Great Britain and France, not only from the common interests with these nations in the trade of China, and in the steams suggested for its extension, but because they alone, among the great powers of the world, have diplomatic representatives at Canton. It is understood, however, that Russia, which has long been represented in China by the military chiefs of Siberia, has attempted recently to secure the presence there of an accredited minister, and you may possibly find this purpose accomplished when you reach your destination. In that event, there is no good reason why you should not be on the same friendly relations with the Russian Envoy as with the representatives of Great Britain and France. You will endeavor, therefore, to communicate with him, as far as practicable, upon all subjects of mutual concern, and, should his disposition prove favorable, as it is believed it will, his cooperation may be highly advantageous in promoting the objects of your mission. This cooperation is to be expected, moreover, with greater confidence because there is nothing in the policy of the United States with respect to China which is not quite consistent with the pacific relations which it is understood to exist between that Empire and China.

"Throughout you will constantly bear in mind is not at war with the Government of China, nor does it seek to enter that empire for any other purpose than those of lawful commerce and protection of the lives and property of its citizens. The whole nature and policy of our Government must necessarily confine our action within these limits, and deprive us of all motives either for territorial aggrandizement or acquisition of political power in that distant region. During the hostilities which now exist in China we may be able to avail ourselves of this fortunate position, not only for the benefit of our countrymen who reside there, or who have extensive interests of a commercial character, but in order to facilitate the general objects sought to be accomplished by a revision of existing treaties it is possible even it may be employed with advantage as the means of communication between the belligerent parties, and tend, in this way, to terminate the war. You will therefore, not fail to let it be known to the Chinese authorities that we are no party to existing hostilities, and have no intention to interfere with their political concerns or pretensions in their country. We go there to engage in trade, but under suitable guarantees. Its prosecution and the extension of our commercial intercourse must be the work of individual enterprise, and to this element of our national character we may safely leave it.

"With the domestic institutions of China we can have no political concern, and to attempt a forcible intercourse with them, would not only be unjust in itself, but mistake entirely the very object sought. Fortunately, however, commerce itself is one of the most powerful means of civilization and national improvement. By coming into peaceful contact with men of other nations and other races with different habits and greater knowledge, the jealous system of seclusion which so long separated China from the rest of the world, will gradually give way, and with increased intercourse will come those ameliorations in the moral and physical condition of its people which the Christian and philanthropist have so long ardently desired.

"Accompanying these instructions is the copy of a letter sent to Lord Malmesbury by Secretary Cass, dated April 16, 1858, in which there is said:

"It is not contemplated for the Executive to grant that protection and cooperation you consider so desirable, nor give the order to the naval officers of the United States in China to act heartily in concert with the agent of the Allied Powers, the intercourse between this country and China being and must be a mere commercial one."

The Senate Committee of the Judiciary held a meeting today on the Bankrupt bill, but have not yet agreed on all its leading features.

Mr. Robinson, of Chicago, has been confirmed as District Attorney for the District of Illinois.

The report of the minority of the Committee on Friedman's memorial that all the work connected with the printing, shall be given to the lowest bidder.

## XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21.

Numerous memorials and resolutions were presented, among others one by Mr. Cameron from citizens of Philadelphia for aid to a line of steamers between Philadelphia and Southampton.

Mr. Durkee presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin against the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Bayard reported without amendment from the Committee on Naval Affairs the bill to repay $750 to owners of the sloop *Ellen*, for damage sustained in rescuing the passengers of the steamship *Central America*—and it was passed.

Mr. Wilson, on leave, introduced a joint resolution that the President be and hereby is authorized and requested to suspend for one year the sale of public lands authorized to be sold in the Territory of Kansas during the month of July, 1858.

Mr. Mason introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to take such measures against Paraguay as the redress of that Republic to make reparation for firing into the United States steamer *Water Witch* may demand. Mr. Mason stated that Captain Page was a mere tail to a small steamer for the longitude in question, to cooperate with any force there may be required to obtain reparation.

Messrs. Bayard and Adams fully concurred in the resolution.

Mr. Cameron would not vote for the resolution, inasmuch as it was virtually authorizing a declaration of war against Paraguay.

Mr. Mason spoke from good authority when he said that Paraguay is ready at any time to right the wrong committed. The true course is to send a representative that understands the theory of our Government, and speaks the language; and he did not doubt that friendly relations would be established with that young and rising Republic, whose commerce is so valuable to us, and which is now on the eve of war with her more powerful neighbor, Buenos Ayres, which circumstance would render it ungracious in us to send a hostile message at the present juncture.

The special order, viz.: the Deficiency Bill, came up, delaying the further consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's amendment confirming the appropriations in the bill to the fiscal year, and the specific branch for which they are voted, was debated.

After some discussion of the amendment and the general merits of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21.

Mr. George Taylor, of New-York, from the Select Committee, made a report with a bill for the establishment of a bureau of printing, binding, engraving, lithographing and electrotyping, which, together with the minority report proposing amendments to the present law, were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, called up the report of the Committee of Elections in the Nebraska case, concluding with a resolution that Mr. Ferguson, the sitting delegate, and Mr. Chapman, the contestant, have the further time of sixty days for the taking and returning of supplementary testimony.

The resolution was amended by extending the time to the 1st of October, and passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the West Point Academy Appropriation Bill.

During the discussion, Mr. Gnotrick asked Mr. Cobb when the Kansas Committee will report?

Mr. Cobb replied when the conflicting difficulties existing between Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton Democrats become reconciled, in order that they may have power enough to settle the question.

The West Point Academy bill was finally passed, and the House adjourned.

### Ocean Steam Mail Routes Between the United States and Europe.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to establish certain ocean post-routes between the United States and Europe, and to regulate the transportation of the mails thereon, and to reduce the expense thereof.

The features of this contemplated act are peculiar. The operation of it is general in its nature, totally ignoring private contracts, and will, if it becomes a law, place an ocean mail service on the same basis as the inland service. And the ultimatum of the bill is, that while it provides for five lines of steamers to Europe from different points of the United States, it reduces the expenses of the ocean mail service to the amount of postages carried, and it is believed that there will be a revenue to the United States from this service under this bill.

The lines to be established are:

*Route First, or No. 1.* From Philadelphia to Southampton, England.

*Route Second, or No. 2.* From New-York, *via* Southampton, to Havre, France.

*Route Third, or No. 3.* From New-York to Gluckstadt, *via* Plymouth, Havre and Rotterdam.

*Route Fourth, or No. 4.* From New-Orleans, *via* Havana, Bermuda, Fayal and Santander, Spain, to Bordeaux, France.

*Route Fifth, or No. 5.* From Norfolk, Virginia, to Nantes, France.

The bill provides that the compensation to be paid to each line is at the rate of two dollars per mile, and the tonnage of the steamers is fixed at two thousand tons, and the speed at not less than ten miles an hour.

There is also provision for the infliction of fines and penalties for failures to depart and arrive at the time appointed in the "schedule" by the Post-office Department.

It further provides that all letters going out or coming into the United States shall pass through the Post-Office, and the regular rates of postage be charged thereon, and that the postage so collected shall be credited to the ocean mail service.

The total contract pay per annum to the five lines will be $661,876. The estimated receipts from postages, based upon the actual receipts of 1855, will be $589,850.

There would thus be a surplus to the United States of $7,974, if there is no increase. It is, however, considered beyond a doubt there will be a gradual increase of the sum received.

This briefly shadows forth the features of the important bill introduced by Mr. Florence, and its adoption by Congress, it is claimed, will inaugurate a new *era* and establish a uniform system of ocean mail postal service, without cost to the Government.

### Report on the Printing Question—Proposed Remedy for Present Abuses—National Printing Bureau, etc.

The report of the Select Committee on the subject of the public printing, made by the Hon. George Taylor, of New-York, is elaborate and interesting.

The Committee say, among other things, that the public printer elected by the Thirty-third Congress, and the public printer of the Senate of the Thirty-fourth Congress contracted, each one respectively, with another or third party to do the required work, reserving each to himself a large percentage, which was a net reward or profit for simply taking, under the name of public printer, the printing of Congress and sub-letting it to another, neither of them having done any portion of the work himself. The public printer, elected by the House for the Thirty-fourth Congress, (Wendell,) did the required House printing himself, and, in addition, as sub-contractor under the Senate printer, did the printing of the Senate for that Congress, as he did all of the printing for the public printers of both the Senate and House of the Thirty-third Congress, and is now doing that for the public printers of both the Senate and the House of the present Congress. Moreover, the same party, sub-contractor under the Senate and House officials, is printing the Post-Office blanks, as a sub-contractor for the person having that contract.

The percentage paid by the sub-contractor above mentioned to the various public printers—emolument of their mere sinecure offices designated—amounts at present to about $30,000 per month. And this includes no allowance of percentage upon the House printing for the Thirty-fourth Congress—the sub-contractor mentioned (Wendell) as public printer of that body, doing that work for himself as principal, and so being saved any payment for privilege. The gross amount so paid, as stated, as percentage or bonus for privilege, by the party now doing the public printing for officials of the Government, varies but little from $360,000 a year. At the same time he realizes over and above that vast profit a handsome reserve profit for himself. The printing of neither the Thirty-third nor the Thirty-fourth Congress is yet completed, but that for both is in course of execution. Therefore, the aggregate of percentage named as being paid to the officials by the sub-contractor, who is doing the work, is the percentage on that printing, on the printing for the present Congress, and on the printing of Post-Office blanks, which is separate from the Congressional printing, and amounts to about fifty thousand dollars per year.

In the matter of the binding of Congress and the Departments, a similar state of facts has been found to exist. The House binding for the Thirty-fourth Congress may be taken as a fair illustration of the manner in which that work has generally been executed. That binding was contracted to be done at 22 per cent. less than former prices. The person contracting (Wheeler, of Ohio) sold that contract, or relet the work to be done, to a gentleman of Washington, for the consideration of 5 per cent., to be paid him on the gross amount of binding done; and this sub-contractor again sub-let his contract to another or third party, for the consideration, to be paid him of one-half of the profits on the doing of the work, after the deduction of the 20 per cent. to be paid the binder who had contracted. Upon information which this Committee are not disposed to question, it is believed that the 20 per cent. reserved by that contractor to be paid him by the first sub-contractor has already amounted to $12,000, and that the second sub-contractor has received a very considerable sum out of profits which have been made in doing the work, after the payment of the 20 per cent. to the first contractor, as stipulated in his contract. It is just to the third party, or second sub-contractor doing the work, to add that he has been so satisfied with the residuum to himself under his contract as to have felt impelled, for what he received, to do the binding in a better manner than much of that heretofore done.

The Committee say this particular illustration has been selected, not with a view to find fault with the first contractor, but as only showing the general practice of persons assuming to do the public work, who, not themselves for the most part mechanics, but speculators, obtain contracts and use mechanics to execute them under a reserve from the actual operatives of a large percentage as profit to themselves.

The gross amount of binding for the Thirty-third Congress is $[illegible], and that for the Thirty-fourth $[illegible]. But, in addition to the Congressional work, there is a large amount of binding annually done for the several Executive Departments and bureaus. The prices are much higher than those established by Congress. The work is given out without system, and with little or no regard for economy. The binding for the departments and bureaus, including the printed heads in some instances, for the year 1857, amounted in gross to $77,500, and will probably be about the same for the present year.

The Committee have ascertained that the engraving for Congress and the departments can be done for fully thirty-three and a third per cent. less than is now paid. The wood engraving for the Patent-Office Report for 1857 may be taken in illustration of a general manner. Those engravings cost the Government per page of thirty-three and a third inches, $24.50. The person contracting had a large part of the work done in New-York, and then he sold or sub-let his contract to a second party, at a very great discount from the price which he himself was to receive from the Government; that second party again sub-let his contract to a third party, who actually did the work for $16 per page.

The Committee are assured that the whole cost of engraving—the wood, the drawing and the electrotyping—need and ought not to have been more than $12 per page, while it cost the Government $32.16.

The whole amount of the cost of engraving, lithographs and electrotypes for the thirty-third Congress is $[illegible], that for the same for the thirty-fourth Congress is $351,904 62. The saving of but twenty-per cent. on these large amounts, more than which it was possible to have made, would have left with the Government an aggregate—now gone to contractors and speculators, not to meritorious artisans—of $237,941 97.

Abuses as to the quality of paper, &c., were likewise discovered.

The grand total of the cost of printing, binding, engraving, lithographing and electrotyping of Congress and of the departments during the Thirty-third Congress—that is, for two years—is.....$3,790,390 96

Amount paid for the Congressional *Globe* for the Thirty-third Congress.....289,640 96

Total.....$3,625,037 92

Cost for the same during the Thirty-fourth Congress.....$1,873,707 31

Paid to *Globe*.....237,904 26

Total.....$2,131,611 57

Add to these large amounts $150,000 per annum for stationery in the departments, the Clerks' offices and folding rooms, making $300,000 per Congress.

The Committee with a view to end the abuses in the present system, propose to establish a bureau for the execution of printing, binding, engraving, &c., the office of the Superintendent to be abolished. They are satisfied that, while the present speculations will be removed, the work generally can be done by this means with at least thirty or forty per cent. saving to the Government.

### The Deficiency Bill.

*An Act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.*

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| For compensation of six messengers employed by the House of Representatives | $6,112 00 |
| Folding documents | 30,000 00 |
| Furniture and carpenters' work | 80,000 00 |
| Newspapers | 3,000 00 |
| Laborers | 2,000 00 |
| Stationery | 4,000 00 |
| Horses, carriages and saddle-horses | 1,000 00 |
| The *Globe* reporters | 4 000 00 |
| Supplies for the Quartermaster's Department | 775,000 00 |
| Incidental expenses of Quartermaster's Department | 190,000 00 |
| Horses for the dragoons, &c | 262,000 00 |
| Barracks, repairs, &c | 80,000 00 |
| Transportation of the army and supplies | 5,400,000 00 |
| Subsistence in kind | 1,220,000 00 |
| Surveys and explorations | 5,000 00 |
| Contingent expenses of N. E. Executive Building | 1,000 00 |
| Stables and conservatory at the White House | 3,000 00 |
| Surveying public lands and private land claims in California | 220,000 00 |
| Post office clerks | 5,315 00 |
| Lighting President's house, Capitol and grounds, &c | 5,000 00 |
| Surveyor-General of Utah | 1,000 00 |
| Purchase of the Masonic Temple, Boston | 5,000 00 |
| Post Office Department | 1,469,173 00 |
| Total | $9,704,300 00 |

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be authorized and directed to allow credit to the Clerk of the House of Representatives for such payments out of its contingent fund as have been made under the allowance authorized by the House of Representatives during the last Congress: *Provided*, That said allowances shall have been duly approved by the Committee on Accounts. *And be it further provided*, That the said allowances be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Passed the House of Representatives April 9, 1858.

### The Washington Police—Sharpe's Arms—Volunteer Regiments to be Mounted—Lecompton Question, &c., &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20, 1858.

The defeat of the Auxiliary Guard bill has deeply disappointed a large crowd of hangers-on about the fountains of official patronage, who hoped to be quartered on the new force; and has, besides, defeated the aspirations of a number of individuals who aimed to be the Fouché of the proposed Bureau of Police. Applications for the post of Chief had already been received from various quarters of the Union, from New-York, Philadelphia and even, I believe, from Baltimore, which is incapable of managing its own affairs on election days. But now it is decided that the citizens of Washington must maintain their own police, it is to be hoped that attention will be directed less towards an increase of force than to the promotion of the efficiency of the present body. The police of New-York are not so remarkably efficient as to be a pattern, but it is safe to say that not half of the Washington stars could keep their places for a week, if even the discipline of New-York were enforced. They are only to be seen saunntering among groups of their street acquaintances, or drunk in bar-rooms, and even when a crime is committed within their cognisance they are half the time too cowardly to make an arrest. It seemed to be a reform to get them into uniform, so that they might be known—which has only lately been done; but their uniform only appears to serve to make their deficiencies more conspicuous. We need a Reformer, but do not seem likely to get one this year. The Democratic nominee for Mayor is an excellent citizen, but I am afraid lacks the energy to deal with the inefficiency of the police and the prevalence of club-rowdyism at the same time.

An agent of Sharpe's is now here log-rolling with the Secretary of War to have the new volunteer regiments armed with Sharpe's carbines and muskets, and evidently feels confident of success. It is believed that both regiments will be mounted, and the proposition is to arm one with Sharpe's musket and the other with his carbine,—that is to say, if the Hartford agent prospers in getting the Secretary of War to purchase the arms of him, to which end the usual amount of private exercises, accompanied by wine and cigars, have been gone through with, and are still to come.

The military ardor of our youth is prodigious, judging from the astonishing fact, which I learned at the War Department, that there are twelve hundred applications for a single lieutenancy in the army, now vacant! The confirmation of Second Lieutenants Turner, Kipp, and Craig, excited a long debate in executive session yesterday. These gentlemen were cadets at West Point, resigned last May, as it is alleged, to escape the June examination, were immediately appointed into the army, and by that appointment would outrank the members of their own class who passed the examination, and entered in the regular way. Considerable fretting among the graduating class and their friends was manifested in consequence, and their confirmation by the Senate imminently endangered. They passed the ordeal only by giving written pledges that they would not attempt to claim the precedence to which the date of their commission would entitle them over the other members of their class—a rather curious bargain for the Senate to be a party to, but one which has disposed of a promising military feud.

A malicious remark of Senator Douglas', to-day, against the Administration, cost it a very doubtful vote on the deficiency bill—that of Mr. Toombs, who is hostile to the extra allowance made to Government employés. Mr. Douglas said he wanted to amend the bill so as to include employés of the Senate, and then kill the whole thing, which carried Toombs right over to the other side. There is no good reason why the rest of Buchanan men, apparently, in the estimation of some Senators. In the estimation of his old *confrère*, Douglas now ranks alongside of Hale.

Mr. Bocock's plan for the admission of Kansas is an ingenious invention to secure the same result by a submission of the ordinance attached to the Constitution as would be effected by resubmitting the Constitution itself; at the same time saving the positions of the Lecompton men who are committed against a resubmission. This is the essential feature of the proposition, which affords an opportunity to the Administration forces and Anti-Lecompton Democrats to slide gracefully into each other's arms, by one making a sacrifice which is none in appearance, and the other making the appearance of a sacrifice which is none in reality. O.

### Fashion at Washington—The Last Drawing Room of the Season at the Executive Mansion—Party at Gen. Cass'—Speaker Orr's Illness—Transcripts.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20, 1858.

Our "season" is almost over, and the announcement that the drawing room of to-night was to be the last, insured a full attendance, although the weather was emphatically what the cockneys term "nasty." The rain fell in torrents, (indeed it is nearly a week since we have been favored with sunshine,) the broad sidewalks which intervened between house and carriage doors were muddy, and the hacks themselves were damp and uncomfortable. Yet, when once beneath the high portico of the Executive mansion, radiant with gas-lights, all of these discomforts were forgotten.

Up to within a month or so, gentlemen "stacked" their hats and coats in the vestibule, where the last comers found but a "Hunter Woodie" mass of old hats, dilapidated coats, and dingy shawls. Now, the attendants give checks for "wrappings," which they deposite in temporarily erected pigeon holes, duly numbered. This may not be as *democratic* as was the old scramble, but it is decidedly more *civilized*. The same excellent arrangements, Arabella informs me, are carried out in the family dining-room, which is appropriated to ladies. Rigidly does the captain of the auxiliary guard, wearing his eagles, keep watch and ward at the portal.

When Arabella emerged from this with-drawing room, radiant in the fullest amplitude of one of Douglas & Sanderson's patent skeletons, she took my proffered arm, and we fell into the procession in the scarlet parlor, ready to defile before the President. Neither "silver-stick" nor "gold-stick" was "in waiting," and we found ourselves *sandwiched* between a Hibernian hatter and his daughter in front of us, and the Russian Minister and his lady behind us. "Precedence" is here unknown, and we stood not on the order of our going, but went at once. Each one, of course, assumed an intelligent smile on entering the drawing-room, very much as people do when before a photographist's camera.

Col. Selden, the recently appointed Marshal and *ex-officio* Master of Ceremonies, asked the name of each visitor, and introduced him in due form to the President. Whatever may be thought of his political action, James Buchanan looks the President, and acts well his part. For two long hours did he endure the national hand-shaking, saying a few pleasant words to the large fraction of the army of *citoyens* and *citoyennes* which defiled past him, with whom he has a personal acquaintance. He appeared to be in excellent health and in the best of spirits.

Near the President, and a few paces in his rear, stood Miss Lane, who so gracefully dispenses the honors of the White House, and who appeared in white, the first step towards leaving off the mourning which she has worn during the past year. Ladies and their attendant gentlemen, were presented to her by Dr. Blake, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and near by stood J. Buchanan Henry, Esq., the President's private Secretary.

It is not, perhaps, overstepping the bounds of propriety to mention the ladies who remained during most of the evening in the drawing-room, forming the "Republican Court." Mrs. Secretary Thompson, in an elegantly embroidered white muslin dress, attracted universal admiration; Miss Cass wore a white silk, made and trimmed *a la mode*, of course; Lady Ouseley, in a blue brocade, with exquisite lace and diamonds; and Madame de Sejdel, in pink, were fine evidences of the taste displayed by our foreign visitors in "annexation" at our bridal altars; Mrs. Greenhow, of this city, with her beautiful younger sister—the one in blue the other in pink—was as attractive as ever; Mrs. Senator Thompson looked charmingly in a splendid pattern silk; and there were about a score of other ladies, in full toilette.

The diplomatists were there, wearing their ribbons and stars, and there were *chevaliers d'industrie* who may some day wear iron bracelets. Of the large detachment of army officers who have graced our saloons during the past season, not one has escaped the summons to Utah, and the pulsant Captain Minis was alone in his glory of brass coat and blue buttons. The naval uniform was sported by a few old Commodores, but almost every masculine wore the stereotype undertaker's garb, of every cut and quality.

Arabella told me that the ladies, although not all dressed in the style of those enumerated above, were unusually well attired. Mixed in with the *robes à quille*, the pattern silks and the costly laces, were a few stilling merinos and quaker *nouveau de laines*—but all of the skirts were more or less expanded, and every one present appeared to have "dressed up" for the drawing-room.

The scene in the East room has often been described, and only varied as the actors in the gay scene are changed. What a study for the physiognomist! Erect, in the centre of the kaleidoscope whirl of gay colors, bright eyes, and flashing jewels, stood Sam Houston, receiving congratulations on his Protectorate speech. Around him were gaunt men of New-England, looking nowise content about Lecompton; fiery Southrons, those lineal descendants of the cavaliers of merrie England; quick-eyed men, bearing the pleasant Milesian faces of their ancestors from the Green Isle; bluff and burly Anglo-Saxons; thoughtful Teutons; and others with the dark complexion of Central America, which is to our Circumlocution Offices the "Principalities" of the western hemisphere. Gravely and thoughtfully observing the whole, stood a New Hampshire "Yankee," looking for all the world as did Hawthorne's friend, Stephen Foster, when he intruded at the masquerade mummeries of Merry Mount.

Bless my soul! While I have been indulging in pen-sketches of the men, Arabella has dropped off to sleep, and I cannot rouse her sufficiently to get her *souvenirs des bolles*. This epistle must be mailed to-night, so I will not attempt to give my ideas, or to decide whether Miss K****, of Connecticut, Miss G**g, of California, Miss H****, of Virginia, Miss B******, of New-York, Miss R****, of South Carolina, Miss D****, of Massachusetts, or Miss N*******, of Tennessee, was, *par excellence*, the one "altogether lovely." To me, each one appeared encrounded by a halo of beauty, and I doubt if my Ottoman friend, Mehemmed Pasha, could have decided.

The band from the head-quarters of the Marines were stationed in an ante-room, and performed throughout the evening, giving at 10 o'clock, "Sweet Home," as a hint that the gay crowd must pay their adieux, and depart. Thanks to the arrangements already alluded to, there was no confusion in getting away, and just then a thunder-storm passed over the city, pealing forth salutes, and flashing *feux de joies* as we drove homeward. And so ended the drawing-rooms of the season of '58.

Some two hundred of *la crème de la crème* of our metropolitan society, including nearly every member of the diplomatic corps and of their grown-up families, were congregated on Monday evening in the spacious house (or rather connected houses) of Gen. Cass. The *Premier* was in fine spirits, and received his friends with cordiality, leaving his son-in-law, Col. Ledyard, to dispense the hospitalities of the evening. It was a most agreeable evening, finishing with a *recherché* supper.

Eating is an undisguised attraction here at the metropolis, and if no Jenkins essays the task, I (who claim to have descended from the De Jenkynes who chronicled the court of William the Conqueror) shall some day give you an article on the *cuisines* of our officials.

"Van was 'a Caesar in the fiercest gray;
Tustin! an Alexander in its way;
And then, in quarrels of a slighter nature,
Matton 'a most successful mediator!"

One reason why the President has not gotten along better in "carrying" the House, is his alleged neglect of some of the Republican Representatives, in distributing his pasteboard invitations to dinner. And Mr. Speaker Orr, *au contraire*, has won the most glacial hearts by the glorious Saturday Sprees on his mahogany.

We were to have had English opera here this week, but it was thought the performers could not survive the drivelling criticism of critiques in which the "hand-organ Indigus," do our theatre has composed, but Avenue-Jones is the special order of the day for Monday next, and a full house is counted upon.

Having finished this epistle, I have now to carry it to the Post, and 12 o'clock has struck—not a pleasant task in this misgoverned metropolis. *Au revoir*.

ENOCH EASEL.

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21.

Nos. 86 and 87.—James Williams' Administrators vs. Robert Oliver's Executors, and Robert Oliver's Executors vs. James Williams' Administrators, and Nos. 88 and 89.—John Goodings' Administrators vs. Robert Oliver's Executors, and Robert Oliver's Executors vs. John Gooding's Administrators. The argument in these cases was commenced for the Administrators of Messrs. Williams and Gooding, and continued for Robert Oliver's Executors.

### Illness of the Hon. John C. Mather.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 21.

The Hon. John C. Mather is still detained in this city by a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

### Firemen's Procession in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 21.

There is a grand firemen's torch-light procession here to-night, to receive the new engine, built in Baltimore, for the Washington Company. About 40 companies are in line.

### Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, April 21—11 P. M.

The wind continues strong from the Eastward, but the snow storm which has prevailed all day has abated, and there is some prospect of clear weather. There are no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, now in her 12th day out from Liverpool.

### Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 21.

A Spanish brig has arrived at this port, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 11th inst., four days later than previous accounts. There was very little change in the condition of affairs in Mexico, and no great movements had taken place. The utmost confusion prevailed.

### The American Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 21.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* will sail from this port at 1 o'clock to-day, with ninety passengers for Liverpool, and fourteen for Halifax. She takes out $23,000 in specie.

### Marine Disasters on Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, April 21.

The schooner *Ford*, from Toledo, for Oswego, with a cargo of pork, went ashore here last night, but was not seriously damaged. Her crew and cargo were saved.

### From Oswego.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, April 21.

There are now fifty vessels afloat for this port, with over half a million bushels Wheat, and sixty thousand bushels Corn.

### From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 19.

The "Extensionists" are to-day electing a Board of Directors. The proposed election has caused much excitement during the last two weeks.

### Strike on the Reading Railroad.

RICHMOND, Pa., Wednesday, April 21.

The workmen on the Reading Railroad at this place struck to-day, on account of the non-payment of their wages. Some of them, it is understood, have received no pay since the 1st of January.

### Movements of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, April 20.

The United States Mail Steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, has arrived here, in sixty hours' passage. All well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, April 21.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at the bar at 5 P. M., 20th instant.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 21.

The screw-steamship *Atalanta*, of Cromwell's line, arrived here last night.

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, April 21.

The bill to abolish Judge Wilmot's Judicial District, passed by the Senate yesterday, caused an exciting discussion in the House this afternoon. The call for the previous question was not sustained, the vote thereon standing 51 against 49.

### Weather Reports—April 21.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., 8 A. M.—Wind west. Snowing. Eight inches fell last night.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., 8 A. M.—Wind west. The snow measures ten inches, and is still falling.

White River Junction, Vt., 8 A. M.—Two inches of snow fallen. Clearing off.

Montreal, C. E.—Snowing—two inches fallen.

Rouse's Point, N. Y.—Wind S. W. Cloudy. Two inches of snow.

Montpelier, Vt.—Seven inches snow fallen.

Bellows Falls, Vt.—Raining hard.

Boston.—Wind north. Cloudy. Ther. 42°.

### Important from Venezuela.

TOTAL OVERTHROW OF MONAGAS—IMMENSE ROBBERIES BY THE MONAGAS FAMILY—INTERFERENCE OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS, ETC.

By an arrival at this port we have Puerto Cabello papers to the 30th, and Caracas dates to the 21st of March. The overthrow of Monagas was complete, but it was not yet decided what was to be done with him. The people clamored loudly for his banishment, and some called for his execution as a traitor to his country. Anonymous placards were posted about the streets rehearsing the crimes and robberies perpetrated by the fallen "tyrant," and demanding his severe punishment.

The list of robberies by the Monagas family is published in the *Caracas*, and amounts to $17,040,000, of which $6,820,000 were appropriated by the two brothers to their immediate relatives, the balance by their partisans, Ministers, &c.

Fearing violence to the persons of the defeated Government, the Diplomatic Corps had taken the brothers under their united protection and lodged them in the French Embassy, where all the foreign flags were displayed. The provisional Government at first protested, and finally the Minister of Foreign Affairs took the Monagas brothers by force from the Ministers and locked them up. The popular indignation against the diplomatic corps was very great, and Mr. Bresson, the English Minister, had rendered himself so obnoxious by his sympathy with Monagas, that there were serious thoughts of sending him his passports.

It was said that Mr. Eaton, the American Minister, had counselled Monagas, shortly before his fall, to declare the City of Caracas in a state of siege, and himself Dictator; that Mr. Van Ess, the Dutch Minister, urged the Governor of Curacoa to capture the steamer *Lecunar* as a pirate; that the Spanish Minister, Quesada, offered to import some Canary Islanders to fight the revolutionists. The French *Chargé d'Affaires*, M. Lacharme, and Mr. Bresson, had sent to the West Indies for vessels of war, and it was not impossible that the whole diplomatic corps would receive their *congé* from the Provisional Government of General Castro.

### Something that Requires Attention.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Allow me to present to the public, through your paper, a pen-and-ink sketch of what appears to me to be a disgrace to our humanity.

It is the sight of one of our Metropolitan butcher-carts, driven furiously through the streets with its load of gasping, suffocating calves or sheep, each one having its legs incarcated with the thongs with which they are bound, and their misery rendered still greater by being thrown into the cart pell-mell in every imaginable position.

If there is no law to prevent or to punish such barbarous cruelty and brutal cruelty! H. J. I.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before the Hon. James Harlan.

*Charles Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Yesterday afternoon, the order to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue against the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York, to compel the delivery of the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's Office to Mr. Devlin, was argued before Judge Harlan. The Mayor and Recorder were present in the court-room. The substance of the order was as follows:

"Let the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue, commanding them to deliver to Charles Devlin, the Street Commissioner of said City, the books, papers and documents of said office, belonging to said office, and which were constituted in the office assigned to the Street Commissioner by the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, and which were constituted in the office of the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and which were delivered to the said Charles Devlin, Street Commissioner of said City, and which were taken from the said office of Street Commissioner by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said City, and which are now in their possession, and which are demanded by the said Charles Devlin, Street Commissioner of said City, and which are necessary for the use of said Charles Devlin, Street Commissioner of said City, and which are now in the said office of Street Commissioner

## AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 22, 1858.
Mr. E. C. GRIMES,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
GRAN SUBMETTE.
Tickets 25 cents; open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M. at the Box Office, 201 Broadway.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
Nos. 444 and 446 BROADWAY.
GRAND SUCCESSES!
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.
BURNETT, WOODWARD,
THE BANCH BOY.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7½.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.
NEW STYLE ENTERTAINMENT.
MAX GREE'S CAMPBELLS.
Change of programme TO-NIGHT.
ARAB BROTHERS.
SIAMESE TWINS.
FULL BACK.
BRASS BAND. BONE SOLO.
DARKIES' DREAM.
Tickets 25 cents. DR. FA. JONES, Agent.

MR. J. G. MAEDER'S
GRAND CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT
MOZART HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 27.
The programme will include the names of well-known talent, calculated to render it one of the most attractive concerts of the season. Conductor—Mr. J. G. MAEDER.
Tickets to be had of Mr. MAEDER, No. 476 Broome-st

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY, MAY 1,
The Exhibition of
Simpson's great Historical Picture of the Restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE.
Admission 25 cents; open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.
W. SCHAUS, No. 548 Broadway.
87 Nineteen water-color Drawings of the Lowry to the English Nation, after Turner, are added to the Exhibition.

MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD'S
CONCERT,
AT DODWORTH'S SALOON,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, April 27.
Tickets $1 each, to be had at the usual places.

THE FUTURE OF WOMAN IN AMERICA.—The remaining LECTURES of the course will be given at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on the following subjects:
WOMAN AND THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, by Mrs. LUCY STONE, THURSDAY, April 22.
BENEFIT TO WOMEN OF ORGANIZED EMIGRATION, by the Hon. ELI THAYER, THURSDAY, April 29.
These Lectures are in aid of the Shirt-Sewers' and Seamstresses' Union, No. 1 Allen-place. The lecturers have generously undertaken the series in view of the importance of the subjects to be discussed:
HUMAN RIGHTS,
Mrs. LUCY STONE, whose simple eloquence has been pronounced perfect by one of our most distinguished men, will vindicate the propriety of empowering Woman to redress her own grievances through the Elective Franchise.
Ladies desiring to hear these Lectures can attend without embarrassment, as seats are secured as stated below.
Admission ..... 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; Lectures commence at 8.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
The sale of reserved seats will commence (only) at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.
Tickets may also be had at all the principal Book and Music Stores on Broadway.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Members are particularly requested to attend an extra rehearsal, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The "Elijah" will be rehearsed preparatory to its performance on next week at the Academy of Music. Further particulars will be announced on the above occasion.
E. M. CARRINGTON, President.
J. H. ALEXIS, Secretary.

U. C. HILL'S & C. F. HILL'S SOIREE MUSICALE.—At Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, 1858, showing the powerful and wonderful key harp, played like a piano, but without strings, and that cannot get out of tune. Miss FANNY STOCKTON, Mr. WM. A. KING and Dr. GUILLMETTE have kindly volunteered their services. Tickets 50 cents—to be had at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The 33d Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Gallery, in 10th st., near Broadway. The collection is formed exclusively of original pictures and sculptures by living artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents. Season ticket 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secy N. A.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—This Society will celebrate its Seventy-second Anniversary, occurring on Friday, the 23d April in st., by a dinner, to be given at the Metropolitan Hotel at 6 o'clock P. M. of that day.
Tickets of admission may be had of
The Hon. R. M. ARCHIBALD, H. M. Consul, 17 Broadway.
HENRY E. PELLEW, No. 59 Wall-st.
GEORGE M. KENYRIT, No. 65 Wall-st.
W. P. TALBOTS, No. 41 William-st.
JOSEPH E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st.
STEWARDS.
Of the officers of the Society, and at the *Albion* office, No. 15 Beekman-st.
Divine service will be held at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. on the day, to which all English residents and visitors to the City are invited.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The Society will meet in the Room, University Building, on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 8 P. M., for the organization of the Section on Natural History, when a report will be offered as to the present state of that science, and as to the relations which the Central Park may bear to its illustration and advancement.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—THE MEMBERS and friends of the Society can procure their tickets for the Festival, to take place on FRIDAY, the 23d, at E. WALKER & SON'S, No. 114 Fulton-st.
JOSEPH E. WALKER, Steward.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE COOPER DEBATING SOCIETY will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Hope Chapel, at 7½ o'clock.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS ON UNION-SQUARE.—The Rev. CHARLES G. FINNEY will preach THIS EVENING (Thursday) and FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting half an hour previous, in the Lecture Room.

NOTICE.—A YOUNG MEN'S UNION PRAYER-meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock, at the Amity-st. Baptist Church, between Green and Wooster sts. Young men generally are invited to attend.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The Society of Inquiry will hold its Twentieth Anniversary in the Seminary Chapel, No. 9 University-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 22, 1858, at 7½ o'clock.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Mr. SCUDDER, of the India Missions, is expected to address the Boys' meeting TO-NIGHT at 7½ o'clock.

TO LET—*ONE OF THE BEST PEWS IN GRACE* Church, No. 40, south transept. Inquire of Mr. BROWN, the Sexton, or at No. 3 University-place.

## PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW CHAPEL LECTURES.—THE LAST OF the course of Eight Lectures, will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, April 22, at 8 o'clock, at the New Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn, by HARWELLS BROWN, Esq. Subject—*The Identity of Nature. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.*

## PERSONAL.

G.—YOU OR YOUR FRIENDS CAN OBTAIN THAT information by addressing S. SWAN & CO., Augusta, Ga.

## SPORTING.

FOR SALE—YACHT LENNIE, 27 TONS.—SHE was built for the present owner for fishing; has a well to keep fish alive, iron water tank, patent water closet, large ice-house to keep bait, wide berths, perfect ventilation, extension dining table, good cooking arrangements, &c., &c. She is a good sailer, is particularly able and comfortable in a heavy sea, and in perfect order for immediate use, and is furnished with lines and tackle of every description, up to sword-fish and whales. A perfectly competent and reliable man can be had to sail and take care of her if desired. If not sold she may be for charter. She is at Norwich, Conn., where application may be made, or at No. 60 John-st., New-York.

YACHT AND SAIL-BOAT FOR SALE.—A schooner-yacht, of 18 tons burden, 36 feet long, complete in every respect, and a good sea-boat; $850. Also, a sail-boat, 28 feet long, nearly rigged; $300. Apply to W. PETERS, or BALMANO & SMEDLEY, Penny Bridge, Gowanus, or J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce, New-York.

YACHTS FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, seven fine vessels, both sloop and schooner rigged, and of various sizes. N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE, AT No. 48 Elizabeth-st., a few dozen of Church Seats, well made and painted.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, THE washing and ironing of some gentleman, at her own home; she can give satisfactory references as to her character and ability, as being a competent washer and ironer; she will do up muslins and all kinds of fine work; she is neat and cleanly, and is without family. Call at No. 120 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and trustworthy woman of middle age, as cook, washer and ironer, or as nurse to a family; she is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be a young woman of experience and trusty. The best City references can be given. Call at No. 146 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, 24 first, who can do her business in a respectable private family; is an excellent seamstress; has been four years in her present situation, where she can be seen for two days. The best City references can be given. Apply at No. 10 St. Mark's place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a place of responsible partners, a seamstress, as chambermaid or waitress, or to do the work in a small family. A respectable Protestant family wanting such, can have her at a moment's notice. Apply to No. 341 Pearl-st., Mr. Campbell's dry goods store, front 2d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress. Can cut and fit children's dresses, and take care of growing up children. Satisfactory City references given. Call at No. 318 Hudson-st., between 1st and 2d avs. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing. Best City references from her last place. Address, where she can be seen till engaged, No. 231 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in the nursery and chambermaid, in a private family. Best of references can be given from her former employer, with whom she lived for 18 months. Can be seen at No. 20 East 18th-st., near University place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant. The best of City references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 105 10th-av., corner of 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; to cut and fit all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses. Has five years' recommendations from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL FAMILY by a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at her present place, No. 322 West 30th-st. The family break up this week, and make a good place for the kitchen girl. Apply after 10 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND TIDY GERMAN girl, a situation to do down-stairs work; she is an excellent cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; kind and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 276 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A FEW months in this country, a situation to take care of children, or to do chamberwork and help wash and iron. Can be seen at No. 56 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 217 East 19th-st., for two days, second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to take care of children. Can be seen for two days of her present situation, No. 46 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant young women, one as chambermaid, and to take care of children; the other as chambermaid or waiting lady. Are two days, at No. 385 2d-av.; between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or to take care of children; has no objection to going in the country. Inquire at No. 364 8th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY, well-recommended young woman, to do chamberwork and washing and ironing, or chamberwork and sewing; is kind to children; has best of City references. Call at No. 278 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, and plain sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer. The best City references given. Call at No. 114 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY A respectable married woman, with first baby, which is two weeks old. The best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 240 10th-st., third floor, front room, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND STRICTLY HONest girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid; will do washing and ironing or plain sewing. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 Leight-st., in the basement.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE FOR a respectable young girl who has lived with her, a place in a small family of three persons, to do the house and chamber work. She is very attentive and neat. Apply at her present place, No. 139 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, A situation, as chambermaid and seamstress or fine washing and ironing; has no objection to children or the country. Apply at No. 206 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress in a private family. Can be seen for three days at No. 161 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., front room, over the bank. The best of City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; understands fine sewing and dressmaking; no objection to do some light chamberwork or waiting on a lady; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City references. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 85 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family; she is a good cook, understands baking, and is an excellent laundress. Can give the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fluting neatly, or would do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 180 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK BY a competent woman, who has lived in American, French and English families. Also, by a tidy, smart girl, as chambermaid and waiter; will go in the country if required. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation, as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; would prefer to travel with a lady or family going to Europe or elsewhere; has good City references. Call at No. 121½ 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or laundress, or general housework in a small family. Good City reference will be given. Call or address SUSAN TERRY, No. 116 Madison-st., room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself useful. Has the best of City references. Apply for two days, at the store No. 146 2d-av., between 10th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; willing to assist in fine washing and ironing; best of City references given. Can be seen at her last place, until engaged, No. 56 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, competent woman as nurse or to do light chamberwork and sewing. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, between 2d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the housework of a small family; would go in the country; has five years' reference. Apply at No. 147 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—*A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED* Protestant woman to do plain cooking and first rate washing and ironing; or will do general housework for a small private family; tidy and neat in the kitchen. Call at No. 43 Spring-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing perfectly; willing to assist with children. Address C. R., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK; IS a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Address M. H., No. 16, rear house, 21st-st., between Madison and 5th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as waitress and to do light chamberwork. Can be seen where she is now employed, at No. 206 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS OR lady's maid. No objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 60 East 22d-st., where she has lived two years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, and to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family. Can be seen, for two days, at her late employers, No. 71 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as waiter in a private family. Best of City references as to capability. Call or address E. B., at Mr. Corwin's grocery, No. 611 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED ENGLISH girl, a situation to tend a store; can speak both French and English; comes well recommended. Apply to MARY WELLS, Lovejoy's Hotel.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist with children. Call, or address, 119 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION TO do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of a baby and do sewing. Call at No. 207 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do plain cooking, or general housework, in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 31st-st., near 8th-av., on the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH GIRL, a situation to do general housework for the country. Call at No. 208 West 31st-st. Can be seen until engaged.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL, as general house servant; she can do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has been in the country; has good City reference; will go out of the City. Call at No. 120 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, as chambermaids and waitresses; they can do up muslins and all kinds of fine work; they are neat and cleanly, and is without family. Are two days, at No. 385 2d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing. Best City reference from her last place. Address, where she can be seen till engaged, No. 231 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in the nursery and chambermaid, in a private family. Best of references can be given from her former employer, with whom she lived for 18 months. Can be seen at No. 20 East 18th-st., near University place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant. The best of City references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 105 10th-av., corner of 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; to cut and fit all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses. Has five years' recommendations from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL FAMILY by a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at her present place, No. 322 West 30th-st. The family break up this week, and make a good place for the kitchen girl. Apply after 10 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND TIDY GERMAN girl, a situation to do down-stairs work; she is an excellent cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; kind and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 276 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A FEW months in this country, a situation to take care of children, or to do chamberwork and help wash and iron. Can be seen at No. 56 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 217 East 19th-st., for two days, second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to take care of children. Can be seen for two days of her present situation, No. 46 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant young women, one as chambermaid, and to take care of children; the other as chambermaid or waiting lady. Are two days, at No. 385 2d-av.; between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or to take care of children; has no objection to going in the country. Inquire at No. 364 8th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY, well-recommended young woman, to do chamberwork and washing and ironing, or chamberwork and sewing; is kind to children; has best of City references. Call at No. 278 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, and plain sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer. The best City references given. Call at No. 114 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY A respectable married woman, with first baby, which is two weeks old. The best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 240 10th-st., third floor, front room, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND STRICTLY HONest girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid; will do washing and ironing or plain sewing. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 Leight-st., in the basement.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE FOR a respectable young girl who has lived with her, a place in a small family of three persons, to do the house and chamber work. She is very attentive and neat. Apply at her present place, No. 139 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, A situation, as chambermaid and seamstress or fine washing and ironing; has no objection to children or the country. Apply at No. 206 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress in a private family. Can be seen for three days at No. 161 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., front room, over the bank. The best of City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; understands fine sewing and dressmaking; no objection to do some light chamberwork or waiting on a lady; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City references. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 85 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family; she is a good cook, understands baking, and is an excellent laundress. Can give the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fluting neatly, or would do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 180 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK BY a competent woman, who has lived in American, French and English families. Also, by a tidy, smart girl, as chambermaid and waiter; will go in the country if required. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation, as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; would prefer to travel with a lady or family going to Europe or elsewhere; has good City references. Call at No. 121½ 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or laundress, or general housework in a small family. Good City reference will be given. Call or address SUSAN TERRY, No. 116 Madison-st., room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself useful. Has the best of City references. Apply for two days, at the store No. 146 2d-av., between 10th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; willing to assist in fine washing and ironing; best of City references given. Can be seen at her last place, until engaged, No. 56 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, competent woman as nurse or to do light chamberwork and sewing. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, between 2d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the housework of a small family; would go in the country; has five years' reference. Apply at No. 147 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—*A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED* Protestant woman to do plain cooking and first rate washing and ironing; or will do general housework for a small private family; tidy and neat in the kitchen. Call at No. 43 Spring-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing perfectly; willing to assist with children. Address C. R., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK; IS a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Address M. H., No. 16, rear house, 21st-st., between Madison and 5th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as waitress and to do light chamberwork. Can be seen where she is now employed, at No. 206 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS OR lady's maid. No objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 60 East 22d-st., where she has lived two years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, and to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family. Can be seen, for two days, at her late employers, No. 71 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as waiter in a private family. Best of City references as to capability. Call or address E. B., at Mr. Corwin's grocery, No. 611 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED ENGLISH girl, a situation to tend a store; can speak both French and English; comes well recommended. Apply to MARY WELLS, Lovejoy's Hotel.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist with children. Call, or address, 119 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION TO do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of a baby and do sewing. Call at No. 207 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do plain cooking, or general housework, in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 31st-st., near 8th-av., on the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH GIRL, a situation to do general housework for the country. Call at No. 208 West 31st-st. Can be seen until engaged.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant young women, as cook and chambermaid; they can do up muslins and all kinds of fine work; they are neat and cleanly, and is without family. Are two days, at No. 385 2d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

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WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City references. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 85 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family; she is a good cook, understands baking, and is an excellent laundress. Can give the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE KITCHEN work of a small private family by a neat, tidy woman, of high respectability; will be found efficient, economical, and trusty. Those in want of a first-class servant can apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young woman, a situation as a professed lady's maid for a first-class family. Can produce the very best of testimonials from her last employer. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as experienced cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; both prefer the country; City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork, and assist in washing and ironing, or do the general housework in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply No. 410 6th-av., corner 26th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation in a private family as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter only, who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has good recommendations; the country preferred. Call at No. 112 West 27th-st., up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; she perfectly understands her business; no objection to assist in the chamberwork, if required. Call at No. 109 Clinton-place, 6th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family, as cook; understands baking, and is an excellent laundress; can give the best of City references, and can be seen for two days, at No. 335 6th av., one door from 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do ladies' fine washing and ironing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 10th-st., between Avenues A and B., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by a first-rate cook. All have good references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or take care of children; no objection to a short way in the country. Call at No. 206 West 21st-st.; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good baker. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 9 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; has the best of City reference, and has lived in the best of families. Call at No. 165 East 11th-st., for two days, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist at the washing and ironing. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, 4th floor, front room. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call at her present situation. Can be seen for two days. No. 6 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; UNderstands all kinds of fine sewing, embroidery, hair-dressing, dressmaking; has the best of City reference. Address a note, for two days, to M. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress, or chamber work; five years' reference from her last place. Country preferred. Call at No. 78 North Moore-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITUAtions—one as chambermaid and nurse, the other general housework in a small family. Best reference. Call at No. 50 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN GIRL, with good reference, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain cook; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 71 Clancy-st., room No. 1.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook or laundress; as chambermaid or fine washer and ironer; or as general servant. Apply at No. 120 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and trustworthy woman, as nurse, or to do plain sewing; has been accustomed to children and is quiet, mild and affectionate. Address M. W., Box No. 1, Herald-office, near 8th-av.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO THE COOK-ing, washing and ironing, and assist in the chamberwork of a small family. Also, a girl to take charge of and nurse a small child. Both must be neat, active and trustworthy. Good wages will be given. Apply at No. 44 West Baldwin-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEW WORK, entitled "Gardening for Ladies." Terms, $15 to $20 a week, offered. Also, American Horse Tamer and Farrier, by a celebrated Horse Tamer. Cards mailed on the receipt of 50 cents. Address, or persons, Apply to GEO. HOLBROOK, No. 10 Beekman-st., New-York.

A BOY WANTED—TO ATTEND IN A GROCERY store—one acquainted with the business—active and honest—may apply, with good references, at the store corner of Powers and Pacific sts., Brooklyn, or at No. 500 Pacific-st.

WANTED—A WATCH MAKER, TO GO TO A New-England manufacturing village; must understand the repairing of watches and jewelry. Apply to SEADE, TAYL

New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price Two Cents, delivered in this city at a week; mailed, $6 a year in advance.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person getting up a club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Letters should invariably be addressed.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—8 P. M.—Italian Opera.

BOWERY THEATRE, Broadway and Bowery—Lucretia Borgia—Two Nights—Second Night of the Queen.

BURTON'S THEATRE—The Rivals—The Golden Egg—Actaeon—Three Hats.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Philip of France—The Dumbiedykes Barons.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Glances of Beauty—Twins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Hard Struggle—The Sister Times Revival—A Parent Fiend or Duchess—Carlisle Commandment.

PUBLIC NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Thirteen Days—Two Dogs—Love in Livery.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Three Fast Men—Pauline Cushman—Yankees and Green.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Dream at Sea—Evening—The Giant of the World.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Geo. Christy and Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Rhapsodies—Human Birds.

NIBLO'S, 620 BROADWAY—Max Patt's Original Campbell Minstrels—Burning Dream.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

Boston—Albany, Buffalo and Canandaigua ..... 3½ P. M.
North and West Westchester ..... 5½ A. M.
Western Rail via Erie Railroad ..... 8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
North and Northwestern Mail ..... 7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East by Stonington Railroad ..... 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad ..... 4 P. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., with three days' later advices from Europe, is now fully due at Halifax. She had not been heard from at a late hour last night.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, after some unimportant business, a joint resolution was introduced by Mr MASON, authorizing the President to take such measures against Paraguay, as the refusal of that Republic to make reparation for firing into the United States steamer *Water Witch* may require. The resolution gave rise to an animated debate, which was interrupted by the arrival of the hour for the special order—the Deficiency bill—which occupied attention until the adjournment. In the House, Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, from the Select Committee, made a report, with a bill for the establishment of a bureau of printing, binding, &c. Mr. CHAPMAN, the contestant in the Nebraska election case, was allowed until the 1st of October for the taking and returning of supplemental testimony. The West Point Academy Appropriation bill was passed.

We publish this morning, under our telegraphic head, the instructions with which Commissioner BURLINGAME set out on his mission to China. The policy of that State marked out for him by the Administration—one of extreme conciliation towards the Chinese, and non-intervention in their difficulty with the English and French—it has since been found necessary to change.

Later news has been received from Venezuela, by an English packet, bringing Puerto Cabello papers to the 20th, and Caracas dates to the 14th. Former advices as to the overthrow of MONAGAS are fully confirmed, and the people were clamoring loudly for his banishment or execution. The embezzlement of the public treasury alleged to have been perpetrated by the MONAGAS brothers and their partisans, amounts to the enormous sum of $12,000,000. The Diplomatic Corps had taken the brothers under their joint protection after the overthrow, but the Provisional Government proceeded against the proceeding, and finally took them by force from the Ministers and put them in prison. All the foreign representatives had rendered themselves so obnoxious by their course in the matter, that it was thought probable their passports would be sent to them.

JOHN O'KEEFE, the pilot who was lost from on board the *Jacob A. Westervelt*, was the brother of MAURICE O'KEEFE, Esq., Deputy United States Marshal, who offers a reward of $100 for the recovery of the body. When last seen he had on a double breasted red Havre shirt, and black pantaloons. The letters J. O'K. were marked on the back of one hand. Any person who finds the body is requested to give notice to JOHN W. AVERY, Pilots' Office, No. 309 Water-street; or to Mr. O'KEEFE, United States Marshal's Office, Nos. 9 and 10 Commerce-st.

The United States steamer *Arctic* yesterday afternoon went down the Bay, and anchored near the steam frigate *Susquehanna*, to protect her while riding out her quarantine. Captain SAMPSON and the remaining officers and crew of the frigate will be brought up to the Quarantine inclosure this morning, (Thursday,) where they will probably remain some days.

Mr. STILLWELL, Counsel for Ex-Street Commissioner DEVLIN, appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday, seeking Judge DAVIES, from whom he desired to obtain an order commanding Mr. EDWARD COOPER, the newly appointed Street Commissioner, to show cause why an injunction restraining him from taking possession of the Street Commissioner's office should not be granted, and an order restraining him in the meantime from taking possession thereof. Judge DAVIES was not in Court and Mr. STILLWELL went to seek him, but up to a late hour last night Judge DAVIES had not granted the order.

The Committee which has charge of the Orsini torchlight procession, to take place this evening, starting from the Park, addressed a letter, yesterday, to the General Superintendent of Police, asking him to detail an adequate police force to preserve order on the occasion. The Superintendent answered them, in a written reply, that he would send policemen enough, not only to protect them against outsiders, but also to prevent their associates from doing anything tending to a breach of the peace.

The Orsini sympathizers met again last evening, and completed their arrangements for a torchlight procession, and addresses, in his honor tonight. The procession is to form at Union-square, between 6 and 7 P. M., and from there proceed to the City Hall square, where some five or six addresses of ten minutes' length each, will be delivered in as many different languages.

The New-York (East) Methodist Conference, met yesterday at the Mariners' Church in Cherry-street. The debate on Slavery was continued, but no vote was taken. It will be resumed to-day.

FRITZ HEINRICHSONS, a German boy, was tried yesterday before Recorder BARNARD, in the Court of General Sessions, for arson in the third degree. He was charged with setting fire to the soda-water factory of HENRY KNEBEL, No. 458 Fourth-street, on the 5th of the present month, his alleged motive being revenge for having been discharged from KNEBEL's employment. The evidence against him was very strong, but owing to his youth, and there being some little room for doubt, the Jury acquitted him. The Recorder, before discharging him, gave him a severe warning that if ever he was guilty of any other crime, he would be punished to the utmost extent of the law. As he was unable to employ counsel, the Recorder assigned Ex-Judge STUART to conduct his defense, and also gave him facilities to procure witnesses. RICHARD CORKERY was convicted yesterday, of shooting at TERENCE REYNOLDS with a pistol on Jan. 12, with intent to do him bodily harm. The indictment was for intent to kill. Counsel for defence tried to show a variance between the indictment and the proof, as the indictment charged that the pistol was held in the *right* hand of the prisoner, whereas the proof was, that it was held in his *left* hand, and moved, in consequence, for his discharge. The Recorder very promptly denied the motion, quoting Archbold's Criminal Proceedings, p. 408, 2 Hall, p. 128, and remarking that it did not matter in what hand the pistol was held, or even if the prisoner fired it with his teeth; if the crime were committed the indictment would still hold good. Thus this ingenious attempt to frustrate justice was overruled by the Recorder, and the Jury returned a suitable verdict. Sentence was reserved. PATRICK DAWLEY, indicted for stabbing JOHN KELLY, on March 16, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. Sentence also reserved.

The General Markets, yesterday, were pretty brisk and buoyant for Cotton. Breadstuffs were more freely offered, and were heavy, the demand having been less active. Provisions continued in lively request, at strengthening prices for the leading articles. An unusually extensive business was transacted in Rio Coffee, nearly 18,000 bags having been disposed of, chiefly to speculators. Prices closed a shade firmer. Sugars were plenty and depressed. No important alterations transpired in other branches of trade. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 835.

The Cattle markets were fairly supplied yesterday, the receipts for the week being 3 189, or about the average weekly supply of last year. The continued abundance of cheap stock, veal and eggs, however, so far lightens the demand for beef, that sales were not active, and prices declined about ½c. from the average of the previous market. Of the 2,643 offered at Forty-fourth-street, 1,468 came from Illinois.

### Light from the East.

General MOURAVIEFF has made his name doubly memorable in the Russian history. By *his capture of Kars in Asia Minor*, which capitulated to the army under his command almost at the same time that Sebastopol was stormed by the Allies, he opened the way to an honorable peace between the Czar and his Western antagonists; and by the firm, manly and sensible tone of his address to the Committee assembled at Nijni-Novgorod, for the purpose of inquiring into the best means of achieving the emancipation of the serfs of the Empire, he has now inaugurated, in the most practical and patriotic way, a great work, which will do infinitely more for the real power and the healthy progress of Russia than all the conquests of her most warlike sovereigns. The Russian sword was broken in the hands of NICHOLAS I.; but the Russian sceptre is about to be strengthened beyond all former strength in the grasp of ALEXANDER II. Thirty millions of Russian slaves are to be elevated from the sloth and impotence of a hopeless and helpless estate to the activity and the energy of independence. After trying the system of social architecture recommended by Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, on a scale of grandeur and completeness which dwarfs by comparison the peculiar institution of our own Southern States to the dimensions of a parish workhouse, Russia has definitely reached the conclusion that "mud sills" are by no means essential either to the beauty or the solidity of the edifice. With ample power to carry out the recommendations addressed by our Southern philosophers to the employers of the North, and to reduce the whole mechanic population of his empire to the beneficent condition of patriarchal dependence, the Muscovite sovereign has resolved to pursue a course diametrically opposite, and to put every man, woman and child in his vast dominions face to face with the responsibilities and duties of life. In the noble language of General MOURAVIEFF, the Czar has determined to "render to man that which is due to man," and to found the future of his Empire upon the self-respect of his subjects. How far the political constitution of Russia may be bound up with the social order which is now to be abolished, is a question to which time alone can furnish an answer. But the philosophy and the experience of the world are utterly at fault, if the wealth, the strength and the health of the mighty State thus launched upon the full tide of modern ideas do not gain immensely by the change. If the war of the Western Alliance had borne no other fruit than this pacific revolution in the heart of the most barbaric of European monarchies, it would have been worth the waging to mankind at large. And we should be glad indeed to believe that the lesson now administered by Russia will not be lost upon the statesmen and the leaders of our own people, in both sections of the Republic.

The language used by General MOURAVIEFF, in his address to the Russian nobles, embodies *the substance of all wisdom for our own legislators*. The truest patriot in America could find no truer words than these for an audience of intelligent slaveholders summoned to deliberate upon the possibility of dealing with the question of Slavery:

"Moral interests take precedence of material interests, and you ought to prove it by your acts. The solution of this question will assuredly raise us to a higher degree of moral civilization! It will enhance the lustre, and exalt the moral dignity of the class called on to fulfil this work, with a self-denial based on the consciousness of human right. Amongst the slaves whose material existence we have to secure, there is many an individual, who, content with his present condition, desires no other. Glory and honor to the owners of such individuals! But their happiness is merely fortuitous. Now, gentlemen, we are called on to substitute certainty for chance, and to remove from the Administration which relates to a whole class of persons, everything of an arbitrary character."

Will the day ever come when sentiments so elevated and so just can be uttered with gravity, and listened to with respect and thoughtfulness in the public assemblies of the United States? Up to this time the question of Southern Slavery has been obstinately withheld from the joint councils of the Nation. It has been introduced there only by fanatics or partisans, and the mention of the subject by a Northern legislator has always been taken as the precursor of an onslaught upon their rights and their very existence, by the representatives of the South. What has been the result of this purblind and passionate policy? To stifle the discussion of Slavery in the abstract; to remove it from the field of practical politics? Let the Abolition Societies of the North and West, let the melancholy and ignominious history of the Kansas conflict, answer! The economical and social issues of Slavery, than which no object more worthy can engage the intellect of the statesman, have been carefully tabooed from the statesmanship of the nation; and now, after seventy years of national existence we find ourselves arrayed upon these very issues in two great opposing bodies which are rapidly losing the aspect of parties to assume the aspect of rival nations contending for the mastery. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the American Union of 1788 seems in 1858 to be becoming a kind of Germanic Confederation, in which the South and the North are to battle like another Austria and another Prussia for the supremacy.

Our Southern confederates, for confederates still they are, and Americans of our United America,—are beginning to concede the victory in this struggle into which we have drifted to the immense and increasing preponderance of the Northern power; and some among them most the question whether the conquerers may be trusted yet awhile to use their sway with moderation and with mercy. A question wisely mooted, and which it needs but a little faith, patience and common sense to resolve most happily. Why should the North abuse, outrage or wrong the South? Are not her interests ours? Are not her destinies for good or ill, bound up with ours, whether in the Union or out of it? If sudden emancipation would prostrate the cotton interest, the sugar interest, the rice interest of the South, should we go unharmed? If insurrection laid waste her fields and villages, could we of like blood and race with her children, look unmoved upon another and a vaster Hayti, another and a more horrible Cuba, at our very doors? The mass of the Northern people will never be easily precipitated into any passionate or senseless policy. The mass of the Northern people can only be alienated from the South by the willful acquiescence of the South in the folly and insolence of a few incompetent Southern leaders, who confound the maintenance of Northern political principle *with the proclamation of war upon* Southern rights, and revile the most temperate advocates of justice, freedom and humanity, as the most rabid of fanatics. The questions of Slavery-extension, and of the existence of Slavery, are questions which must be discussed in this country. No human power can avert the discussion. Shall it be left to the fury of extremists, or subjected to such restraints as Russian wisdom and practical statesmanship have succeeded in throwing around it upon a field infinitely more perilous and trying than that upon which it is to be treated here? We are prepared to expect much in the way of audacious nonsense from men like the Toombs and the Hammonds, but we can hardly believe that even they will find confidence enough to declare that a successor of SUWARROW can deal safely with the exciting problems of emancipation and free-labor, in the midst of a multitude of slaves of his own race, more than equal to the whole population of these United States, while the representatives of WASHINGTON, HAMILTON, ADAMS and JEFFERSON must shrink from the same topics in the presence of four millions of a people distinct in color, character, sympathies and history from the overwhelming majority by whom they are held in bondage.

### Throwing Mud.

Calling names is not a very dignified, nor a very satisfactory, manner of conducting a dispute, but it is very easy; it comes as natural as life to a vulgar nature; it saves the trouble of thinking, and is not the least dangerous. You may not be able to refute the assertions of your adversary, but it is a very easy matter to remind him of any personal defects he may be troubled with, or to "rile" him by an attack upon his relatives or neighbors. This style of argumentation is cultivated to the highest point of perfection by members of Congress, who elect themselves champions of the "section" of country they were elected to represent. There are, every session, some extraordinary exhibitions of mud-throwing by the champions of the South and the North, in both Houses. Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, has distinguished himself by his tirade against the North, and provoked a fearful amount of retributive attacks upon the South; and Senators have enjoyed the pleasure of hearing their homes and ancestors villified by the hour together, for no earthly purpose but to gratify an imbecile spleen which could vent itself in no more effective or offensive manner. The Hon. Mr. SHORTER, of Alabama, a short time ago poured out a terrible stream of abusive rant on the heads of all New-England, and knowing the reverential sentiment which all New-Englanders cherish for their Pilgrim ancestors, the honorable gentleman made these worthies the special objects of his virulent abuse. Addressing the Speaker of the House of Representatives the chivalric SHORTER exclaims:

"Sir, I have a sovereign contempt for the memory of the Pilgrim fathers. The religion of Plymouth Rock is the religion of fanaticism, of intolerance, of infidelity, of bigotry and hypocrisy. It is the religion of the Boston clergymen, who violate the seventh commandment in going to and returning from their evening lectures; and who, when exposed to the indignation of a virtuous community, are lionized and *fêted* by the *fairer* portion of their flocks! In my judgment, Mr. Chairman, the greatest calamity that ever befel our country was that event which clothed Plymouth Rock with its historic associations."

Doubtless Mr. SHORTER felt that he was discharging a high and holy duty to his country in uttering his opinions on the subject of the Pilgrim Fathers, because he felt very sure that it would be planting thorns and thistles in the breast of every Northern man who heard him. We presume, however, that Mr. SHORTER was mistaken, and that he really excited more mirth than anger. But it was not *his fault if he did. Mr. SHORTER acted just as* any opponent of Lord DERBY's Administration would who should rise in *Parliament, and, for* the purpose of refuting a statement of DISRAELI, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should commence a tirade against the Israelites, going back to the days of Moses, and avowing his utter contempt for the whole tribe of Abraham. Some Richmond paper lately contained an abusive article against Massachusetts, in reply to which that dignified journal, the Boston *Courier*, hurls back a most spirited attack on the Old Dominion.

"If the soil of Virginia," says the *Courier*, "has produced any good poetry, or any good novels (*Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry* always excepted) or any classical histories, or any brilliant essays, or any sound or original theological treatises—if any son of the Ancient Dominion has painted a fine picture, or carved a fine statue, or composed a good piece of music—we can only say that, owing, doubtless, to our remote and provincial position, we have never been so fortunate as to hear it."

There are already, we dare say, a thousand steel pens actively engaged in replying with suitable savageness, and fiery patriotism, to these depreciating insinuations, and it will be fortunate for the country if a dozen members of Congress do not spring to their feet to hurl back their burning scorn of all the poets and painters that Massachusetts has produced.

But it is a great comfort to know that while the champions of the North and the South are engaged in lustily bespattering each other with muddy epithets, the people at large, of the two sections of the Union, are living on the most friendly terms possible with each other, buying and selling, visiting, marrying, corresponding, reading each other's books, and transacting all the ordinary business of life with perfect good will and kindly feelings. Very little of the mud which the self-elected champions of the North and the South fling at each other ever falls upon the garments of the people. They don't know what cause of enmity they have, and their practical good sense will not permit them to get into a fight about abstractions.

### Kansas in Congress.

The English amendment to the Kansas bill is likely to pass both Houses of Congress and become a law. Our advices from Washington state that a large portion of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, nearly half, will support it,—and as there can be no doubt of its receiving the Administration votes, its final passage is nearly certain.

The precise character of the scheme as reported, is this: the Senate proposed to adopt the Lecompton Constitution. The House refused, unless it was first submitted to a fair popular vote. Mr. ENGLISH proposes to compromise the matter,—by submitting it nominally to a vote, but to *bribe* the people of Kansas to vote for it. This is precisely and unmistakably the character of his proposition. An ordinance is passed giving Kansas several million acres of the public lands. That ordinance is submitted to their vote. If they *take the land*, they are to be held as having constructively approved the Lecompton Constitution. If they *reject* the land, they are to stay out of the Union until they have a hundred thousand population.

Mr. ENGLISH expects to satisfy the House by a show of submission to the people,—and the Senate by making that submission unfair and unjust. He tempts one side by using dice, and the other by showing them that they are loaded. It is in every respect a treacherous and flagitious proposition,—disgraceful to Mr. ENGLISH as a man, and doubly disgraceful to the country in whose name it is to be proposed. It is an open and shameless attempt to bribe a community to vote against their known convictions and principles.

Congress, there is little doubt, will indorse the offer. The madness of party seems to have blinded public men to every thought of honor and to every consideration of common decency.

For the barren triumph of carrying through a party measure, the majority of both Houses seem ready to surrender, not only everything like political principle, but even that show of personal honesty to which few men in any rank of life ever become wholly indifferent. As matters now stand, we are prepared to see this scheme passed in both branches of Congress and receive the President's signature. What reception it will meet in Kansas remains to be seen.

### The Amin Bey Affair.

From time to time charges have been made in the public papers that AMIN BEY, who visited this country in 1850, ostensibly on a public mission from the Turkish Government, was an impostor, and that his pretensions to a public character, though utterly unfounded, were countenanced by officers of the American Government. This report has frequently been contradicted, but is still kept afloat, with malicious pertinacity. The following recent letter from the person who was Turkish Grand Vizier at the time of AMIN BEY's visit to this country, would seem to put the matter forever at rest:

SUBLIME PORTE, No. 1876, March 11, 1858.

SIR: I have received the letter you were so good as to address to me, dated the 3d of March, and from which I have learned, with regret, the calumnies of which AMIN BEY, who was sent on a mission to America in 1850, has been the subject, on the part of Monsieur ******.

Such calumnies as these are powerless to disparage AMIN BEY, or anybody else whatever; and the Imperial Government has several times manifested its entire satisfaction with the manner in which this officer fulfilled his mission.

I impose upon myself a duty, so much the more agreeable, to testify here again to the same, as that functionary merited the esteem and sympathy of the American people during his stay in America, as well as your own particular friendship, for which he had so much occasion to be grateful, and for which we cannot thank you too much.

*I am happy, Sir, to find an occasion to renew the* assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(*Signed*,) AALI,
Grand Vizier.

To JOHN P. BROWN, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America at Constantinople.

AMIN BEY was selected by the Navy Department of the Turkish Government, by order of the Porte, to visit the United States as the agent of the Sultan, to collect information respecting our Navy and other public establishments. This duty he performed to the satisfaction of the Porte, and made a voluminous official report of the results of his mission upon his return: and we have the personal assurance of a gentleman perfectly familiar with the facts of the case, that articles from the American newspapers noticing AMIN BEY's reception in all its particulars, were communicated to the Sultan at the time, and that he expressed much gratification with the *attentions bestowed upon his agent.*

So distinct and explicit a statement as that contained in AALI PACHA's *letter, ought to put* an end to all discussion upon this subject.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT A NEW CITY HALL.—For a splendid example of the governmental art, "How not to do it," we doubt if it would be possible to produce anything more striking and satisfactory, than the efforts made during the past twenty years on the part of our municipal authorities to erect a new City Hall. It is one of those instances of sober truth which far surpass the wild vagaries of fiction. Plans for a new City Hall were advertised for long before the commencement of the new Parliament House in London, and that stupendous structure is finished, or nearly so, while the new City Hall has not been begun. The want of the new Hall has been most severely felt, and the public interests have suffered from lack of suitable office-room, but it has been found wholly impossible to get all the Corporation forces to work together harmoniously to produce the desired result.

It is more than a year since the law authorizing the erection of the building was passed, and the Commissioners appointed to attend to the matter; but still nothing has been done. The Common Council have not approved of the political complexion of the Commissioners, and, therefore, have refused to appropriate any money for them to commence the work with. A month or two since, the Board of Supervisors threatened to put up a new Court-house in the Park for the accommodation of the Superior Court, and now they have taken the affair in hand again and threaten to build a new City Hall, though they do not propose to call it by that name. At their last meeting, on Tuesday afternoon, they resolved to appoint a Committee to furnish plans for a new building in the rear of the old City Hall sufficiently spacious to accommodate all the county offices and Courts, and the Committee are to confer with the City Hall Commissioners, the Common Council, the General Government, and the Post-Office Department, with a view to a consolidation of all these powers, and combining their interests in devising a plan for the erection of a building which shall meet the requirements of all.

There is in this proposition of the Board of Supervisors a look of earnestness and practical common sense, which may possibly lead to some wholesome results. At least, we hope so. The General Government, we presume, will not be disinclined to enter into an arrangement by which suitable apartments can be provided for its officers in New-York, who are now scattered widely apart in all directions, in all sorts of inconvenient buildings; and as for the City Hall Commissioners, as they cannot possibly do anything as affairs now stand, they will doubtless be willing to consent to any arrangement by which the object for which they were appointed can be accomplished.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES TO PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphians are determined to make the most of their opportunities while they are blessed with a "Pennsylvania President," as one of their papers calls Mr. BUCHANAN. In compliance with the petitions which have been sent to Congress for the establishment of a mail route between Philadelphia and Southampton, the Hon. Mr. FLORENCE has asked leave to introduce a bill "to establish certain ocean post-routes between the United States and Europe, and to regulate the transportation of the mails thereon, and to reduce the expenses thereof." We certainly do not object to the Philadelphians petitioning Congress to establish a mail line, or route between their city and any part of Europe, or anywhere else they may choose to designate, nor do we object to their representives in Congress seconding their wishes. It is all very natural that they should do so. But we would suggest to the Philadelphia papers that they should not allude to these prospects as being intended to "benefit Philadelphia," and to "promote the interests" of that admirable city; for ocean mail routes have never been established to promote any local interests, and, if it had been intimated that any of the existing mail routes from New-York had been devised for the sake of promoting the interests of this City, they would have been very properly refused. The Philadelphians pay Mr. BUCHANAN a very scarvy compliment in intimating that he will be likely to favor their schemes because he is a Pennsylvanian. To do the President no more than strict justice, it must be admitted that he has never manifested any sectional prejudices in his political course, and has acted altogether independently when the great interests of his native State were under consideration.

CITY SWINDLERS.—Our friends in the rural districts ought to feel themselves under infinite obligations to Mayor TIEMANN for his vigorous onslaught upon all the organized schemes, which have been so prolific in New-York, for the express purpose of swindling simple-minded country people out of their money. He has exposed and broken up several of these organizations, but there are a good many still in existence which his power cannot touch. It is, however, very hard work to protect simpletons from the effects of their own simplicity, and, until all the fools are dead we are apprehensive that city swindlers will continue to carry on a thriving business in some shape or other by taking advantage of the gullible nature of unsophisticated dwellers in the country districts. There is but one safe rule for our country friends, and that is to refuse to have any business transactions with people whom they don't know, or who have not an established reputation. But, above all others, they *should turn a deaf ear to everybody* who offers to give them something for nothing, or who propose to make them a present of fifty dollars worth of jewelry as an inducement for them to purchase fifty cents worth of books. It might be supposed that this kind of bait there were no gudgeons greedy enough to bite at, but recent developments have proved that in the rural districts there are plenty of such.

THE EX-STREET COMMISSIONER.—Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN is certainly a man of energy and pluck. He is still in pursuit of the Street Commissioner's Office, and shows almost as much ingenuity—though we trust he will have less success—in the endeavor to get it as he did in his attempts at filling his purse out of the public treasury. He applied yesterday for an attachment against the Mayor, for contempt of Court in withholding the office from Mr. DEVLIN! *This was denied.* And now an order is asked against Mr. COOPER—to restrain him from taking possession of the office. We do not wonder at Mr. DEVLIN's pertinacity; the prize was well worth the contest. But why doesn't he answer the charges?

☞ The Washington *Union* objects to our going for "popular sovereignty;" it says we have no right to appropriate Democratic principles. The reason does not sustain the objection. The Democrats abandoned the doctrine before we took it. When the Administration went for *Convention* sovereignty, and excommunicated those Democrats who adhered to *popular* sovereignty, we thought the principle fair game. It was a waif and estray—the lawful property of the finder. If the Democracy wishes to maintain a title to its principles, it must not leave them lying around loose in this style.

### All Aback Again—The Jobson Case Not Settled.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is false, as published in your paper of to-day that my case against the proprietor of the New-York *Herald* was dismissed yesterday by Judge TALLMADGE, in consequence of an arrangement having been made between the parties on the previous day. I have made no such arrangement, and your report is only calculated to aid BENNETT in hushing up the affair in a hole-and-corner manner in the Marine Court—a course which, I think, even your hostility to myself cannot justify. D. WEMYSS JOBSON.

Such is the reward of disinterested benevolence! While we have been doing all in our power to secure to JOBSON payment for his efficient and unappreciated services upon the editorial department of the *Herald*, we are accused by that injured worthy of "personal hostility," and of aiding poor BENNETT in his efforts to "hush up the affair in a hole-and-corner manner." JOBSON is mistaken. We shall do all in our power to prevent such a result. And although we are sorry that our dilapidated neighbor still remains in Jackson's Birth Hill, we are very glad the latter has not been harassed. Let Jackson [illegible] though the heavens fall.

### Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The fine weather brought out thousands of the musical last night, and [illegible] cents of Medium were attended as many always [illegible] be. The performance was so perfect that [illegible] nothing whatever to say concerning it. [illegible] MUZARD gives a morning concert; the programme composed entirely of his best pieces. [illegible] be bright there will be an exhibition of Spring [illegible] less worth beholding.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—This Serenading Society—the only one of extensive organization in New-York devoted to art without ulterior views of a commercial character—gives its second concert to-night. Two novelties are promised, an [illegible] glorio by BERGMANN, entitled "Jephtha and his Daughter," and a new Concert Hall, called the "Metropolitan." The latter is located opposite [illegible] and is probably on the site of Stanley's old Opera House. Mrs. M. C. CHENEY, Miss MARY C. HAYES, Mr. PERKINS and Dr. GUILMETTE are the principal soloists.

CONCERT.—A Concert is announced to take place at Dodworth's Saloon on Friday, (to-morrow,) Miss FANNY SCHUYLER and Dr. GUILMETTE are engaged for the occasion, and will be assisted by Mr. W. A. KING. The interesting novelty of the entertainment is, that it will introduce a new instrument to the musical public—called the "Key-Harp." This instrument has a manual like the piano-forte and its compass is about the same, but instead of striking strings the hammers descend on a series of tuning-forks. The theory of the instrument is good, and Messrs. U. C. and C. F. HILL seem to have done something towards reducing it to practice. Do away with wires and tuning is unnecessary;—this is the advantage of the new instrument. We heard the "Key-Harp" on Saturday last, and were charmed with the musical quality of the sound produced, but disappointed in its volume—the tenor range is good, the treble less good, and the bass bad. It has sustaining power far beyond the Harp, and possesses a perfect scale (all the chromatic and diatonic intervals) which the latter instrument does not; indeed there is but a slight family resemblance, and that is more to the Æolian than the Erard harp. In a small room like Dodworth's, the pleasing qualities of this instrument will be heard to advantage.

NEW SONGS.—Mr. W. V. WALLACE—who is now in London looking out for a manager—has just published four commendable ballads—"Marion Lee" being the weakest. The others, "Like Some Lone Star," "Daughters of Eve," and "The loved one who waits us at home," are delicatefully pretty and exquisite compositions, evidencing the man of feeling and the accomplished musician. The most popular of the series is the last named—a happy combination of words and music, with abundant sentiment and homelikeness. Carefully studied, and sung with expression, it cannot fail to find its way to every heart.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS, another song-writer of promise, contributes a quartet of pieces: "I've loved thee long," "Oh, gently breathe," "Bonnie Kitty," and "Thou art with me," (sacred song and quartet.) These are the pieces that take the popular ear, and obtain the quickest recognition, because they appeal in the most direct manner to the prevalent taste. Messrs. W. HALL & Son are the publishers of all the above.

### City Items.

THE NEW CITY HALL.—By the provisions of the act recently passed by the Legislature providing for the erection of a new City Hall in the Park behind the old City Hall, the Mayor and Common Council are to appoint the Commissioners who are to superintend the work without compensation. The sum to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act is $250,000, to be raised by the Board of Supervisors by the creation of a public stock to be called "The City Hall Stock," redeemable in 1878 out of the sinking fund, and bearing an interest of 6 per cent. The Commissioners have not yet been appointed.

POLICE CLERKS.—The Police Inspectors of this City and County, by the new law which takes effect this week, have power severally to appoint a clerk to hold office until the expiration of the term of office for which the Justice was elected, unless removed for cause, after a fair trial, by the Board of Supervisors. The compensation of the clerks and their range of duties are generally the same as before. The law provides for the appointment of assistant clerks.

THE FIRE INSURANCE.—The Board of Fire Insurance Companies, recently organized on the plan of the Board of Marine Underwriters, were in full session on Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, where they discussed the good things of another board, spread by the Messrs. LEMAN, until a late hour. The party broke up about 11 o'clock, supposed with the "Hymn to the fire bell," sung by Mr. James HOTON, of the Commonwealth Company, in full chorus.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.—We understand that Lord NAPIER has written from Washington to a friend, that he will be here this morning, to attend *the festivities of St. George's Day, on Friday.*

Yesterday morning, ELLEN HAMILTON, an Irish woman, aged 30 years, fell into the basement of the new TIMES Building, at the corner of Spruce and Nassau streets. She was found at 7 o'clock with her leg broken, and was sent to the Hospital.

The remains of the late Colonel J. A. THOMAS, Assistant Secretary of State during the latter part of the Pierce Administration, were brought home in the *Arago*, and the funeral services will take place at 3 o'clock to-day, in Grace Church.

The mechanics and others interested in the continuance of the Dry Docks at their present location in the Seventh Ward, fired salutes, and burned large quantities of tar barrels last evening in Pike-slip, to evince their gratification at the failure of the removal party to carry their measure through the Legislature.

A woman named MARY POOTON hung herself last night in the dwelling on the southeast corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

Counterfeit Tens on the Merchants' Bank of this City, and Fives on the Princeton Bank, of Princeton, N. J., were put in circulation last evening.

### The Bennett Libel Case.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the libel case of Hon. BENJAMIN BENNETT, Counsel to the Corporation, against Hon. THOMAS N. CARR, formerly Consul to Algiers, came before the Court. It will be remembered that Mr. CARR charged Mr. BENNETT with malfeasance in office, and that the latter prosecuted Mr. CARR to be indicted by the Grand Jury. Ex-Judge WRIGHT appeared for Mr. CARR, and said he was ready to proceed, but understood that the District-Attorney was not prepared, on the part of the prosecution. Mr. SPROWLS, Assistant District-Attorney, replied he was not ready, inasmuch as Mr. BENNETT had informed him a material witness was absent. Nor could he inform Mr. WRIGHT on what day the prosecution would be ready, as Mr. JOHN GRAHAM was to try the case for the People. Ex-Judge WRIGHT remarked that it was a peculiarly hard case. The defendant was ready and anxious to be tried, but the prosecution did not wish the trial to be proceeded with. The charges made by the defendant against Mr. BENNETT were of the most serious nature, and Mr. CARR demanded that if they were false, as Mr. BENNETT alleged, he should hold him with a libel, he should have an opportunity of proving their truth, and showing that he had committed no libel. As for a material witness being absent, Mr. BENNETT himself was the most material witness, and Mr. CARR was anxious to meet him, face to face. The Recorder thought a day should be fixed for the trial, since the defendant had right as well as the complainant. The defendant was willing to be tried, but the complainant, for some cause, was unwilling to proceed. He should adjourn the case till Friday, when, if Mr. BENNETT was not ready, he should dismiss the case. Mr. SPROWLS, while he would not attempt to control the Court, respectfully protested against the exercise of any such power on his part. Although Mr. CARR was undoubtedly a man of standing in the community, he had no more rights in this court than a burglar, who was brought up to be tried. He (Mr. SPROWLS) did not contract the prosecution himself, and, therefore, could not fix a day for the trial, Mr. GRAHAM not being present. The Recorder replied that he disagreed with Mr. SPROWLS, in his reference to a burglar. The burglar is always anxious to postpone his trial, while, in this instance, Mr. CARR was desirous to proceed immediately. He must set down the case positively for Friday, when, unless Mr. BENNETT showed good cause for not proceeding with it, it would be dismissed.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mail Route to California.

To the Editor of The New-York Tribune:

In your issue of the 18th my attention was more directed to a lengthy article in reference to the Public Highway and the Overland Mail route to California, which I propose briefly to answer, having an other object in view than submitting a few facts which seem not to be generally known, and which may be interesting to many of your readers.

The discussions to which you refer of last Summer, and to your prediction that the Memphis, Preston and El Paso route to San Diego, Cal., would not satisfy the public interest,* I did not see, and I shall therefore answer myself by simply inquiring why it does not satisfy the public interest? If it be on the ground of sectional Northern interest, or that some large portion of the public treasury is in deep calculation by other constituents, railroad cliques, party politicians, or even by the contractors themselves, then I have nothing to say, and yield the point; but if it be upon the impracticability of the route, as is left plainly to be inferred, or that another as good as the one here referred to had so very judiciously selected by the Postmaster-General for the carrying of said mail to California, then I must beg to dissent with you in one, and upon facts. But, first: after condemning this route you suggest a kind of compromise in the matter, as meeting the public interests, and as follows: That the present contract be abandoned, and that the $600,000 annually now appropriated for carrying the mail over the present route should be divided between the nearest northern route from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, via Salt Lake City to Oregon, &c., and the more southern one, from San Antonio, Texas, via El Paso to San Diego, Cal., and now in successful operation, both of which you admit are feasible and satisfactory routes. Now, I wish to call your attention to one fact, that whilst you admit the route from San Antonio to San Diego is a good one, (as cannot be denied from the testimony,) you seem to consider the present or contract route impracticable; and herein lies your strongest argument in favor and my principal argument, for are you aware that the San Antonio route now in use, and approved by you, joins the condemned one at or near the crossing of the Pécos River, in Texas, and that from this point they are the same identical road in common to El Paso, and from thence on to San Diego, Cal. Such is the fact, and as evidence, I refer you to the recent map (of CZARNOWA) of Texas. Now if I can convince you that a good road already exists from Memphis and Preston, Texas, to this junction, at or near the Pécos River, then I shall have accomplished my purpose. Then let us examine this route as it now is, for I have passed over it many times within the last 16 years, as well in public stages as private carriages, excepting only the last 107 miles, with which I am also perfectly familiar. Then, from Memphis to Little Rock there is a broad good road of over 20 years' standing, and now settled all the way; and from the latter place to Fort Smith, there is a good road and settled all the way, and has been in use for 20 years or more; and from Fort Smith to Preston and running through the heart of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, there is a good broad road, opened for military purposes as early as 1842, and constantly traveled since by military trains, emigrants to Texas, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, who are settled all along the route, many of whom are opulent, industrious farmers, who have throughout the entire route their public houses, and who entertain their guests with everything they may want and in a reasonable and polite manner. From Preston to Fort Belknap, on the Brazos River, and now the County Seat of Young County, there is a most splendid prairie road with settlements throughout, opened or rather traced some 10 years since; and from Fort Belknap to the "Camanche Reserve, or Agency," on the South or clear fork of the Brazos, is a beautiful prairie road, and much used by the military and emigrants for the last six years, at which place there is a good settlement; and thence on to the Mustang Ponds on the head waters of the Colorado, a distance of about 60 miles, there is a beautiful prairie road with sparse settlements only, but grasses and mesquit grass, with water in abundance. Thus from Memphis to the Mustang Ponds all is fine rolling, with fair frontier roads of long standing, and over which from 6 to 8 miles per hour can be easily made, with settlements throughout, and plenty of water, fuel and grass, and grass, if desired.

And now let us leave the settlements at the Mustang Ponds and travel to the Pécos, where we shall hit the San Antonio route, and take the stage, if you please, for El Paso and San Diego. This distance is only 107 miles, and lies over the "Llano estacado," or staked plain, so called from the early Spaniards in traveling from New-Mexico to the central parts of Texas, sticking stakes along their course to mark their path, the plain being nearly level, and without important landmarks. This plain presents one of the finest natural roads to be found in the world, but the difficulty here presented is the fact that water is to be met with but once on this route, and this at about the middle of the plain, or some 85 miles without water. Now if other water could not be found at easy stages along this route by varying it a little from its present course, or digging wells, there would be difficulty; but I have yet to learn that the Artesian wells will require to be sunk, or if you please construct earthern tanks, so common in Mexico and other parts of the world, and let them fill with rain-water. This plain is generally covered with rich grasses and mesquit grass, and on this the animals will keep in good condition throughout the year. Test wells may be readily sunk and water obtained here, as already proved by actual trial.

You are now at the Pécos River, and I leave you to follow the present Texas stage route to California and over a road which has been in active operation, by military trains, emigrants and travelers almost since the annexation of California to the United States. With one more remark I will close. It is not generally known that the route I have been taking you over in Texas, and the same on which the mail is now contracted and presumed to run, is the identical (in general) road first opened, rather marked out, for it required no opening, by a party of Texan adventurers who went through from Preston to El Paso as early as 1846 or 1848; that it is the same route, or nearly so, which was afterwards traced by Capt. MASON, U. S. A., and as early as 1849 or 1850, and since called "Marcy's Road;" and that for the last five years it has been traveled over as the main emigrant road, by the northern Texans and other persons, in going to and returning from New-Mexico and California, and with ox teams, &c. Now, if the contractors fail to carry the mail over this route, traveled for a series of years by emigrants and others, at a cost of $600,000 annually, on account of its inconvenience, they have only to withdraw and give away to others having a little more energy and enterprise in the matter, at whom thousands can be found, if they should they fail to meet their contract, it is not upon the impracticability of the route, as I think must be evident to any one, and the future may reveal the scene now behind the curtain, if any. If they anticipate transfer their stages by steam, as is referred to in your columns, then they are destined to be disappointed, for, though this route be as perfect as could be expected, and superior to any other which can be selected, still neither steam coaches nor railroad cars can be made to accomplish this end throughout the route, if in many places they could run for miles with proper direction. M.

* See Tribune of Aug. 18, 1859.

SELLING WHISKY WITHOUT A LICENSE AT QUARANTINE.—The Police detailed for the Quarantine Station arrested, on Monday, JEREMIAH McLINAN, alias Brogue, for selling whisky to the seamen of the United States frigate *Susquehanna*, quartered in the Hospital grounds. He was locked up. He was arrested on a similar charge last Summer, and detained in the Quarantine "jug," where he fared, and was used so well—being acquainted with the then steward of the Hospital—that when the period of his confinement had elapsed he positively refused to leave, and it was necessary to eject him by force. Next time, probably, he will accept his liberty more willingly, as he has been removed to the Tombs in this City, where the fare, although said to be plenty, is not so luxurious as at the "jug."

THE REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG.—The Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER will deliver next Sabbath evening (in Market-street Church) a discourse commemorative of the late Rev. Mr. TYNG. Few young clergymen in America were more active in Christian Associations, Temperance, Mission Schools, and the other reformatory enterprises of the day, than the gifted man so suddenly cut off.

THE TWO EXTREMES.—The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following paragraph, upon the arrival of Col. Benton's remains in that city:

"By its side was the little coffin containing the body of the Statesman's grandchild, McDOWELL JESSE. Each body was inclosed in an air-tight zinc case, which was laid within a mahogany coffin. A lid was raised so as to allow friends to look through a glass on the face of the dead. The face of the Great Statesman wore that expression of majestic placidity which was habitual to him in life. The lips were slightly open, the eyes closed, and every lineament in the face was in a state of repose that indicated how gentle and peaceful had been the end of the veteran's stormy life. There was no discoloration or wrinkle to be seen, and the presence of death was visible only in the closed eyelids and the cold, white, marble-like appearance of the features. The grandchild lay as sweetly as though only sleeping, with its little head, covered with golden hair, nestling amid white hyacinths and early spring flowers, whose purity was typical of its own young spirit."

SERIOUS RAILROAD DISASTER.—We regret to announce one of the most serious Railroad disasters that has occurred in many years. The powerful locomotives "Dean Richmond" and "Erastus Corning" on the trunk of Central Railroad. Saturday, this morning, by collision, both of the locomotives were precipitated into the Erie Canal, and entirely submerged. The engineer, Comstock, and the fireman, RANDALL, were still under the water, and it is feared have sunk in the mud beyond recovery. At the time of the accident, both engines were running at a high speed. They had a heavy load, and were on a down grade.—*Albany Evening Journal, Saturday.*

## The Mississippi Overflow.

*From the New-Orleans Crescent, 19th.*

The appearance in Bank's plantation is very in one sense, and beautiful in another, as we passed upon viewing it yesterday. For some distance before reaching the crevasse we had to walk along the levee, or embankment line of which the river lashed angrily within the inner side of it was placidly laved by an immoderate, or inland lake, some six or eight feet below the level of the river. The torrent rushing through was voluminous and terrifically rapid. The width of the break in the levee through which the water passed was not more than about seventy feet. Mr. BEAL, who was present, informed us that the torrent had worn itself a channel fifteen feet deep. It may easily be imagined by this what a tremendous quantity of water leaps through the break. The break in the levee was widest at the outside, and narrowed in, funnel-wise. The upper side of the break appeared to be fortified from further encroachment by a stout row of pickets. The lower side of the break, however, had no protection, and was yielding slowly to the impetuous assault of the flood.

The central current of the crevasse was so violent that its out-curling eddy was wearing away the bank, undermining it and causing it to disappear piecemeal. The levee broken is a new one, or a newer one than the old semi circular levee, screen whose semi-circle of a third of a mile the new one stretches in a straight line. The fat-boat with which it was on Sunday attempted to close the breach, was wrecked through, and rested against the inner levee, in front of Mr. BEAL's sugar mill. The scene altogether was a sad one, and hourly promised to become worse. The eddy on the lower side of the crevasse had reduced some twenty or thirty feet more of the levee to a thin tottering strip, and last evening the gust of water was doubtless over a hundred feet wide.

Upon inquiry as to what was in contemplation regarding the crevasse, we were informed that the Opelousas Railroad Company and the Parish Jury had combined, and were consulting ways and means of stopping the crevasse. It was said that they had jointly agreed to expend $25,000 in the effort, to begin to-day. Five hundred negroes and white laborers were to be had at an hour's notice, and material was abundant on every side. It is to be hoped they will get to work, and in the right way, to-day. The idea of some of the people of Gretna and Algiers, that Harvey's Canal will carry off all the flood before it can reach them, does not appear to be a very safe one. The water in the swamp is very high; the track of the Opelousas Railroad is several feet under water, and the cars have to stop some distance beyond the crevasse. Large crowds of people visited the crevasse during the day, including many ladies; and an omnibus and a carriage appeared to be doing a brisk business, carrying people to the scene from the Fourth District Ferry.

## Old Shells in Sebastopol Blowing Up.

*Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.*

SEBASTOPOL, Monday, March 1, 1860.

The bombshells strewn about the city during the siege are still doing the work of death. No less than eight deaths, I think, have been caused by explosions of these missiles since my arrival, hardly a year since. Only a few days ago, (two seamen belonging to the English steamer *Bogout*, came on shore near our shipyard, and for a few minutes were conversing with Mr. Gowan. They then started for a walk to the Redan quite near our residence, and on reaching the breastwork, one of them picked up an unexploded detonating shell, intending to keep it as a relic, but finding it rather heavy, threw it down, when it instantly exploded, and killed him, almost severing the head from the body, and completely cutting off his right leg. The remains were brought to our yard, whence they were buried. His companion escaped with a slight scratch upon the lip. On the following day two Russians were killed in a similar manner, while picking out the stopper of a shell. The lock by which the concussion ignited the powder of the shell is a curious affair,—being a small equilateral cross, with a capsule at each point, and four little hammers held by a human hair. A sudden jar breaks the hair, causing the hammer to strike the cap, which explodes. After the shells are charged, the locks are inclosed in a copper tube and inserted within the hole of the shell, upon which a plug is placed. The shells, thus prepared, are placed in a box of the size of an ordinary chronometer box, which, for safety, must be handled "this side up, with care."

STUPENDOUS SWINDLING SCHEME.—FRAUDS UPON THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.—The Rochester *Union* of Monday, says: "One of the most extensive schemes of fraud and swindling ever devised by wicked men, has recently come to the knowledge of the prosecuting officers of this State. We say extensive, because it has been practiced in almost every county by the same organized gang of swindlers.

The scheme is this: forged notes for various sums have been made and signed by the names of Trustees of various academies and schools throughout the State, and these notes purport to be given for globes and other articles used by the schools. In many instances these notes have been used and collected by the aid of witnesses who were ready to swear to the facts material to enforce the collection. The late grand jury indicted HARRY H. NEARING, of Bergen, for perjury, growing out of the transactions we have referred to. He was brought into court this morning, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

We have a communication from Medina, dated on Saturday, announcing the arrest of a man there, connected, or supposed to be connected, with this gang of swindlers. Our correspondent says the man is charged with forgery, and refuses to give his name, as he may be disgraced by its publication. This man presented sundry notes against school trustees in Orleans County, and collected some of them. The notes he said were given for globes, &c., in 1858, by former trustees.

One of the notes reads thus:

On or before the 1st day of October next, I promise to pay J. A. COOK or bearer, ten dollars, at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

MAY 31, 1853. A. V. ANDREWS.

These *notes* are printed in books and signed without being cut out.

This man, after being arrested, paid back $40 which he had collected, but did not procure a discharge as he expected. He had notes to the amount of about *one hundred thousand dollars* in his possession.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE OPPOSITION.—It was confidently stated that the President had written to Governor WISE, with a view to express his disapprobation of the attacks made upon him in the *Union*. Whether that be so or not, it is well known that some days ago a friend of the President called upon the Governor, and told him that the President held him in the highest esteem, and hoped that he might rely upon his support and friendship hereafter. The answer was "why does he not call off his dogs then." The President has often spoken of Governor WISE's defection with regret.

The political results of the Kansas quarrel are to be very important unless the opposition are much mistaken. Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends are undoubtedly thrown out of the Democratic Party, and it becomes evident that a new political combination is to spring from it, that will be much stronger and more liberal than the Republican organization. It is to furnish the ground-work for a new organization in reference to the next Presidential election. But, before that time, a new state of things may arise that will defeat all present calculations.—*Washington Correspondent of the New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

VIOLATION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.—IMPORTANT ARREST.—United States Deputy Marshal LEVI H. WILLIAMS yesterday morning arrested two Germans, named respectively, JOHN ZIMMERMAN and JOSEPH THURNBURN, charged with enlisting, or in retaining with the intention to enlist, within the limits of the United States, soldiers for the service of Her Majesty. They were brought before United States Commissioner CONKLING. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Mr. DONAHOE, in an official note addressed to the United States Commissioner, disclaims all knowledge of the affair, and all complicity on the part of his Government in the designs of the persons so arrested. It appears, as far as we can learn, that one of the parties arrested has only been a resident of Canada for two years; that neither of them are known to be officers in the British service: that they had enlisted or had retained for the purpose of enlistment, several men, and were on the point of leaving with them for the Queen's dominions when arrested, and it is inferred from all these circumstances, that the principal party or parties have not yet been secured.—*Buffalo Courier, Friday.*

DESPERATE AND FATAL FIGHT.—A desperate and fatal fight occurred at Burrsville, Ind., last Saturday, between a desperado named CLIFFORD, who was accused of burning a barn, and three men, respectively named Moses KERNY, FRANK HARPER and KELLY, who sought to arrest him. The Sheriff had failed to make the arrest, and employed KERNY to do it. He entered CLIFFORD's house through the back door, accompanied by his aids, while CLIFFORD was engaged kindling a fire, and immediately seized him. CLIFFORD drew a knife and stabbed KERNY. The latter held on and called HARPER to assist. HARPER responded, when CLIFFORD plunged the knife into his body up to the hilt. The former staggered out of the house and fell in the yard. CLIFFORD's wife and daughter meantime pitched in with shovels, and rattled them upon KERNY finally, and KELLY with Amazonian vigor. KELLY seized the wife and threw her sprawling upon the breakfast-table among the dishes, while KERNY struggled with CLIFFORD. After placing the Madame *hors du combat*, KELLY went back and finally enabled KERNY to master CLIFFORD, whom they bound and afterward took to jail. HARPER was found ten rods distant from the house, but died five days afterwards.

A methodist missionary in the Puget's Sound District, writes that his charge embraces an extent of country 200 miles long, 150 of which has to be traveled in an ocean steamer. No country West of us; no preachers beyond us. We have 14,000 Indians and about 7,000 whites, and 100 church members.

The annual Convention of the National Musical Association will meet at the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, on Monday, the 30th inst. The services of Messrs. George F. Root and William B. Bradbury have been secured, as conductors of the exercises.

We noticed some weeks since the sale of some slaves by Mr. Bodman, of Cincinnati, which slaves were left him by will of an uncle in Baltimore, the proceeds of which sale Mr. B. proposed to devote to charitable purposes. Mr. B. has since repurchased the slaves and set them free.

## Miscellaneous News.

The mining news from Lake Superior is interesting. The Tolles have started their stamp mill, which had been idle for two months. At the Astor they have cut, in the adit, a vein showing copper. The Adventure has much improved. The stamp mill is again at work, and the amount of work on it is twice that of its capacity. At the Ridge the tributers have done well, and a considerable amount of stamp material is being reduced. The mine will be in operation early in April. The show at the Rivulet is good, but little work has been done during the irregularity of the men. The Ontonagon has 15 tons at Ontonagon, ready for shipment, mostly produced by three men. Three parties are now at work, and the show is good at all points. The showing of the National is good. At the Nebraska the tributers are still at work, with good results. An immense amount of copper is visible in various parts of the Minnesota.

At a recent meeting of the Boston Natural History Society, Professor Wm. B. Rogers stated that a number of years since he had made some experiments in the Stalactite Caverns of Virginia for the purpose of obtaining data in regard to the age of these deposits. He placed vessels in an unfrequented part of the cave beneath drippings of various dimensions, where they remained for a period of from five to seven years. He arrived at the conclusion as the result of his observations that the rate of accretion is one-tenth of an inch in five years, or an inch in fifty years. As there are several feet of accumulated deposit in some places he thinks that the process must have been going on for at least five thousand years.

At the Bridewell or workhouse of Chicago, a few days ago, the male gang of prisoners, upon being turned out to labor in the yard, suddenly and threatningly announced their intention not to do any more work unless more wages and better food should be allowed them. The Keepers, two in number, stood firm, and repeated the order to go to work. About a dozen of the more timid of the prisoners obeyed, but were driven off by a shower of stones from the malcontents, who now began to arm themselves. The Keepers did likewise, and collected all the men about the establishment, and in view of this array the mutiny finally gave up. Some of the ringleaders were subsequently punished with solitary confinement in dark cells, subjected to the shower bath, etc.

The officials of Cincinnati have lately been probing the accounts of the Water Works Department of that city, and ascertained some awkward deficiencies. Under the inspiration of these developments the sureties of JACOB VOANES, one of the defaulters charged with a short coming of $4,583 in his figures, had warrants issued for the arrest of eight persons, supposed to have shared the plunder. They were found in a gambling house, where, on the warrants being served, the defalcant amount was made up by subscription, paid into the hands of the officer, and the defalcation dried up. The proceeding, though somewhat irregular, seemed to be perfectly satisfactory.

The Baltimore *American* learns from Col. Taylor that the celebrated light artillery corps, known as "Captain Bragg's Battery," which rendered such invaluable service in the late war with Mexico, has been ordered by the Secretary of War to proceed to Utah. The company consists of 74 men. The company carries with it their light battery, consisting of four six-pounders and four caissons, but will not be mounted until they reach Fort Leavenworth, which will be about the 50th of May. Leaving that post they expect to travel at the rate of fifteen miles per day, and reach Utah some time during the month of July.

The Philadelphia *North American* says of Girard College: "Its pupils at present number 355, all of whom are orphans. In the reception of pupils, according to the will of the founder, preference is given first to orphans born in the city of Philadelphia; secondly, to those born in any part of the State of Pennsylvania; thirdly, to those born in the City of New-York; and lastly, to those born in the city of New Orleans. The number of applicants waiting at the present time to be received into the Institution, is two hundred and twelve."

The *Court-Journal* says: "The Turkish order of the Medjidie, now being issued to the Army and Navy, is an octagonal star worn on the breast in the first and second classes, dependent from the neck in the third, and from the button-hole in the fourth class. In the centre of the star is a gold plate, (except in the lowest class, and in that it is silver,) with the Sultan's cypher. In red enamel round the cypher are mottoes from the Koran. If well made, it would be a very handsome star, but, as delivered to our officers, its appearance is paltry."

Thomas J. Mackey was arrested in New-Orleans on Monday last, on a charge of having forfeited his bond of $2,000, for his appearance before the United States Commissioner for the District of South Carolina, to answer for having organized an expedition, under the orders of General Walker, against the State of Nicaragua. The affidavit is made by Deputy-Sheriff Henry W. Hendricks, of Charleston District. Mackey—who questioned the legality of his arrest—is held in custody, but no definite action was taken in regard to the matter.

The German citizens of St. Paul have organized the "German Association of Minnesota"—the object of which is to influence emigration from Germany to seek a Minnesota home.


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Explaining over ONE THOUSAND TRICKS, and illustrated with over FIVE HUNDRED WOOD CUTS. Published and for sale by

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*In consequence of the destruction by fire of my old store in Maiden-lane, I have removed to the commodious warehouse*

No. 50 Murray-street,

Where I offer for sale

FRENCH CHINA, DINNER, TEA, AND TOILET SETS, French Card-Baskets, opalescence Cologne-Bottles, &c., PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN AND BELGIAN GLASSWARE, Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, and all the newest productions in Bohemian Fancy Colored Glassware, Glass Shades, French Bronzes, and other fancy articles.

I desire to inform gentlemen, intending to visit France, that my firm in Paris, Rue Paradis Poissonnière No. 22, will attend to the purchase, packing, and shipment of any Parisian goods, for a moderate commission.

CHARLES ARENFELDT,

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☞ The Best Restaurant in the City.

THE JONES HOUSE, Nos. 734 and 736 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel is now occupied by Messrs. PIERIS & PURDELL, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and Mills House, Charleston. The private supper and dining rooms are furnished in costly style, and the bill of fare embraces every luxury and delicacy that money can procure. Wines, brandies, &c., of the finest and most costly brands.

The patronage of the merchants and citizens of New-York is respectfully solicited.

☞ Per Ship Reporter, Just Arrived.

We shall open, about the 25th inst., an invoice of NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED FROM FRANCE, consisting of

COSTLY FRENCH CHINA DINING SETS from $400 upwards; new description of FRENCH BRONZES, never before imported into this country; FRENCH CLOCKS, VASES, CANDELABRAS, &c., &c.

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The most elegant medicinal preparation of the day, by the use of which the most delicate invalids are enabled to obtain all the benefits resulting from the use of the Oil deprived of its nauseating taste.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Household Furniture.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., having removed to their new salesroom, No. 156 Broadway, will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season, on reasonable terms; and prompt returns made in all sales.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Brass Spring Trusses.—After being imposed upon by pretended radical-cure Trusses, which only enlarge the rupture, go to BENJAMIN'S, No. 1 Barclay-st., (opposite the Astor House,) and get a Truss, so easy that you will use it from choice after it has cured. Six days' trial given.

☞ Children's Carriages, Two, Three, and Four Wheeled, of all kinds, Propellers, Gaits, Perambulators, Go Carts, Hobby Horses, Swings, &c., at

BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

☞ Ladies' Gaiters at 12½; Slippers and Ties, 6s.; Boys' Patent Leather Boots, and Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, at

J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 237 Canal-st.

☞ Step-Ladders, Clothes-Horses, Washboards, Clothes-Baskets, Clothes-Hampers, &c., &c., at

BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

☞ Bigelow's Brussels Carpets—For reception rooms, bedrooms, &c. Small figure, of the newest and most beautiful patterns.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ Ivory and Pearl-Handled Table-Cutlery, best makers, English and American, at

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☞ Singer's Sewing Machines—[illegible] Family Sewing Machine, [illegible] the time for purchasing their new Sewing Machines. Those are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is unnecessary to have them to obtain the work. Singer's New Family Sewing Machine is being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest operated, and is the time of universal favor. Call and see them, and proof for a circular.

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☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Private private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have the improvement over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ India Rubber Gloves for House-Cleaning, gardening, and the care of furniture; preserve the hands in all roughening and dirty kinds of work, and renders them soft, smooth and snowy white; impervious to water. Sold by all Rubber dealers, and at No. 25 Johnst., up-stairs.

☞ A Revival! A Revival!!—Now is the time to buy Carpets. HIRAM ANDERSON sells English Velvets for $1 12; Brussels, 75 cents, and all wool Ingrains for 38 cents per yard. Haste to No. 99 Bowery. Business has revived, and Carpets go with a rush.

☞ Radical Cure Truss Office—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ English and American Silver-Plated Ware, greatest assortment to be found in America; Coasters, Cake-Baskets, Waiters, Liquor-Stands, Fish-Carvers, Fruit-Carvers, Epergnes, Salad-Stands, &c., &c., at the lowest prices, at BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

☞ Refrigerators, all the Best Kinds, manufactured in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New-Haven, at all prices—$3 to $60 each—largest assortment in the Union, at BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

☞ Trees and Plants.—A catalogue of the choicest fruits and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, &c., will be sent on application. Carriage of all packages free to New-York. S. H. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Settee and Kitchen Tables, Kitchen Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Palliasses, Comfortables, Pillows, &c. &c., at BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.


## MARRIED.

WORTH—ROWE.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 20, at the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. F. W. WORTH, of this City, to Miss ANNA ROWE, daughter of Mr. James Rowe, of Sing Sing, N. Y.

HARRIOT—HILLIARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 20, at St. Clement's Church, by the Rev. M. P. Sickener, of the Church of the Advent, Boston, Mr SAMUEL J. HARRIOT to Miss ANNIE S. HILLIARD, only daughter of Wm. P. Hilliard, Esq., both of this City.

☞ Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond papers please copy.

GREGORY—STEPHENS.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, April 21, by the Rev. E. H. Gillett, HARVEY H. GREGORY, M. D., to Miss CHARLOTTE L. STEPHENS, both of Harlem.

KEARNY—MAYNE.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 21, at St. Matthew's Church, by the Rev. J. J. Bowden, Major PHILIP KEARNY to AGNES, daughter of Hugh Maxwell, Esq.

SIMPSON—WOODCOCK.—At Bedford, Westchester Co., on Thursday, April 19, by the Rev. E. D. Rogers, ANDREW SIMPSON, of New-York, to JOSEPHINE M., daughter of W. P. Woodcock, Esq., of Bedford.

## DIED.

TYNG.—Near Philadelphia, on Monday, April 19, at his residence, the Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG.

The funeral services will take place in Philadelphia this day, (Thursday.) His friends, and those of his father, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, and of his father in law, James A. Stevens, who may wish to accompany the remains to the grave at Bergen, N. J., will find carriages awaiting the train from Philadelphia, arriving at Jersey City at 11½ A. M., on Friday, April 20.

CUNNINGHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 20, WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day (Thursday) at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 1071 Broadway. The remains will be taken to Fishkill, Dutchess Co., for interment.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Albion papers please copy.

WELCH.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 21, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, CATHARINE, wife of Edward P. Welch.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, at No. 38 Lispenard-st.

FINDLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 20, GEORGE PARK, infant son of George and Deborah A. Findley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from their late residence, No. 11 West 21st-st.

FRIDHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 20, of consumption, REBECCA HARPER LAIMBEER, wife of Henry C. Fridham, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 35th-st., on Friday, April 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her brother, Wm., Jr., and R. H. Laimbeer, are invited to attend the funeral, from the above place, without further invitation.

BRELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, April 20, WILLIAM BRELLY, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Thursday afternoon, April 22, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 132 6th-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Belfast and Derry papers please copy.

SOUTHWARD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 21, Mrs. ELIZABETH SOUTHWARD, aged 37 years, relict of the late Jonathan Southward, of the city of Bath, England.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

BULLIER.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 21, suddenly, at his residence, No. 6 Bank-st., JAMES BULLIER.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

COON.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 20, after a severe illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY H., wife of John T. Coon, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) April 22, at 1½ o'clock, at which time the services will commence. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

McCREERY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 20, JAMES NATHANIEL, eldest son of James and Sarah Maria McCreery, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Washington-place, Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SIMONNE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 20, suddenly, of apoplexy, THEODORE SIMONNE, of France, aged 67 years.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, Henry Rillet, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 126 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

ROSENQUEST.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, April 20, JOHN ROSENQUEST, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Thursday,) April 22, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Peter P. Rosenquest, No. 63 8th-st., near South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

BLACKWELL.—At Asteria, L. I., on Wednesday morning, April 21, after a brief illness, MARGARET MAURICE, wife of William H. Blackwell, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. John V. Bartow, of Baltimore, Md. Also, at the same time and place, her infant son, aged 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence in Astoria. The steamboat *Liberty* will leave Peck-slip at 1 o'clock P. M.

SEARLE.—At Syracuse, on Sunday, April 18, after a lingering illness, LUCY FRANCIS, wife of John K. Searle, and daughter of the late Stephen Holt, of this City.

EARLE.—In Hackensack, on Tuesday morning, April 20, LAWRENCE EARLE, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, near the village, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

THOMAS.—At Paris, on Saturday, March 20, Gen. J. ADDISON THOMAS.

His remains having been received by the steamer *Arago*, the funeral services, (for interment at Greenwood) will be performed at Grace Church, this day, (Thursday,) April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.


$100 REWARD.—TO MASTERS OF PILOT-BOATS, FISHING SMACKS, &c., &c.—Lost from on board the Pilot-boat *Jacob A. Westervelt* on Tuesday, April 20, about 2 A. M., by said vessel coming in collision with the steamer *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, JOHN O'KEEFFE, Pilot and Captain of the *Jacob A. Westervelt*. The accident occurred about 20 or 25 miles outside of Sandy Hook. He had the initials of his name, J. O'K., marked on the back of one of his hands, and wore, when last seen, a double-breasted red Havre shirt and black pantaloons.

The above reward will be paid to any person recovering the body and giving information thereof to JOHN W. AVERY, Pilot's Office, No. 309 Water-st., or to MAURICE O'KEEFFE, United States Marshal's Office, Nos. 9 and 10 College-place, New-York.

MAURICE O'KEEFFE.

Exchange papers please copy.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.

Be it known to the nation,
By this proclamation,
That counterfeits of LYON'S Powder,
(Of which each day the fame swells louder,)
Are selling now, the country through,
By rogues to whom a halter's due.

The wonderful success of LYON'S poisonless Magnetic Powder for the destruction of insects, has given rise to scores of counterfeits. Look out for them. Remember, the genuine label has the impression of four national medals, that bear E. LYON'S signature. Depôt for LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills, for destroying insects, rats and mice, No. 424 Broadway.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURES Rheumatism.
DE GRATH'S Electric Oil cures Neuralgia and Pleurisy.
DE GRATH'S Electric Oil cures Deafness and Earache.
DE GRATH'S Electric Oil cures Piles and Swollen Glands.
DE GRATH'S Electric Oil cures Paralysis and Palsy.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURES Pains in Back, Breast.
DE GRATH'S Electric Oil cures Stiff Neck, Gout.
DE GRATH'S Electric Oil cures Pains Internal and External.
DE GRATH'S Electric Oil sold by BARNES & PARK, No. 16 Park-row, and throughout the United States.

☞ Beware of counterfeits, they are worthless.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURES Broken Breasts, Abscess, &c.
DE GRATH'S Electric Oil cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum.
DE GRATH'S Electric Oil cures Frosted Feet, Chilblains.
DE GRATH'S Electric Oil cures Croup, Cramp, Ague.
DE GRATH'S Electric Oil cures Burns, Bruises, Sprains.

THE BEST LARGE BREAD CAN BE HAD for three cents a pound at PALMER'S BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 263 2d-av., corner of 16th-st. Also, a superior article of DOMESTIC and HOME-MADE BREAD, made of the best "double extra" flour, PIES and CAKES—a large assortment. None but the best materials used in the establishment. Don't forget that it is the celebrated Bread,

## BOARDING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, may find very excellent rooms in a fashionable establishment for board, either separately or jointly, situated at No. 15 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS and board for a widower with children, in a private family, where they would have all the comforts of a home; the family would rent their furnished house to a desirable party, taking rent in board. Location up town, pleasant and healthy. Address E. T. B., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO LET with board, in a private family, where a plentiful table and home comforts can be enjoyed, in one of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply at No. 41 East 30th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 344 Houston-st., one block from Broadway. Also, day boarders. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A Very pleasant front room may be had on 2d and 3d floors, furnished or not, with board, in a small private family. No. 303 Henry, near Harrison-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on third story, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. [illegible].

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 34 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 48 Columbia-st., opposite Middagh. The house commands an extensive view of the Bay and river, and is only two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A SUITE of rooms on the second floor, ample closets; also, a parlor and bedroom on the first floor, furnished or not, to a family or single gentlemen; a private table if desired. Apply at No. 253 Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN, WITH THEIR wives, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with all the modern improvements, at No. 194 East Broadway. P. S.—Two or three single gentlemen with separate rooms.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished apartments for two or three persons, in a quiet family, between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. *Inquire at No. 64 Willow-st.*

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, convenient to the ferries. No moving on the 1st of May.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 26 Clinton-st., between Montague and Fulton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT UNfurnished rooms, for families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 Livingston-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, at No. 300 Livingston-st., one short block from Fulton-av. cars. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND bedroom on second floor, with full or partial board; also, room for a single gentleman. Apply at No. 59 2d-av. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—WITH AN UNFURNISHED room and bedroom, in a private family, by a gentleman and wife. Location and neighborhood must be good, not above 20th-st., and between 2d and 8th ave; if suited, would like to make a permanent arrangement. Terms not to exceed $40 or $45 per month. Best references given and required. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address, for two days, E. Box No. 1,421, Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, where no other boarders are taken; plain board and good room; the room furnished, if desired; Brooklyn preferred; terms must be moderate. Address MASON, at this office, for three days.

NO. 139 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Furnished rooms, with board; 2 rooms on 2d floor, connecting, also with room on third floor; spacious and airy; Croton water and gas; table first-class; house newly furnished; dinner at 6 o'clock; cooking all domestic.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD for gentlemen only. A private family would rent a room or suite of rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman or party of gentlemen. The house has every convenience, and is most desirably located, being No. 43 University-place, corner of 11th-st.

A SECOND STORY CONSISTING OF three rooms furnished, with or without board. Gas in all the rooms and entry. Bath with hot and cold water on the floor. Terms moderate. Every attention paid to comfort. Would suit a doctor. Apply at No. 51 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TENTH-STREET.—A CHOICE OF ROOMS ON first or second floor, with or without partial or full board, in a large brown-stone first-class house in 10th-st., may be obtained by addressing H. H., *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board, at No. 2 West 25th-st., corner of Broadway, opposite Madison Park. Private table given if desired. Best of references required.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE BEAUTIful rooms can be obtained in a private family, without board, in 23d-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Address J. HENRY, Madison-square Post-Office.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE SPRING and Summer, adjoining Idlewild, 2¼ miles from Newburg, and 1½ from Cornwall landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those leaving the City on or about May 1 an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References; Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bedstien, No. 783 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 199 Liberty-st.; Jas. M. Grigg, No. 65 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

CLARENDON SPRINGS, VERMONT.—The subscriber will be found as usual, the ensuing season, at the Clarendon House, Clarendon Springs, Rutland Co., Vermont, and will be happy to have his old friends give him a call.
THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWELVE SINGLE GENtlemen or two or three families can find first class accommodations and board for the Summer at Spuyten Duyvel. One hour's ride from the City on the Hudson River Railroad. House about three City blocks from dépôt, commanding a fine view of the River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek. For further particulars, inquire on the premises. Terms moderate. P. JOHNSON, Spuyten Duyvel.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE COUNTRY house to let, with board for the Summer; very handsomely situated on the north side of Long Island, near the water; rooms large; can accommodate 40 to 45 persons. Access by steamboat 1½ hours and two miles' ride. A very desirable place for a family wanting first-class board and comforts of a home. Also, advantages of a farm attached. Call at No. 15 Gold-st., Friday, April 23, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD ON SPUYTEN DUYVEL Hill, 10 minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad dépôt. Three gentlemen and their wives, or a party of six persons, can be accommodated with board in a private family. The house and grounds are pleasantly situated, with a good stable, garden, &c. Application may be made at No. 238 Water-st., near Beekman.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to obtain board for himself, wife and child, ten years of age. The situation must be on the railroad or steamboat communication, not over one hour's distance from New-York. Address J. B. S., Box No. 861 Post-Office, stating situation and terms.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM MAY 1, MAY be had in a private family occupying a pleasant country seat one hour distant by New-Haven Railroad, near the dépôt, and convenient to the salt water. The house is large, pleasantly shaded, and an abundance of fruit upon the premises. Address W. E., *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO gentlemen and their wives, one child and servant, at a farmhouse; the location must be healthy and within a convenient distance of the City; mountain air preferred. Address, with full particulars, E.A., *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family by a young man; situation must be very convenient to the City. Near the water preferred. Address CLARENCE, at this office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A GENTLEman and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Location within 3 miles of the lower part of the City. Good fishing near the premises. Applications addressed H., *Times* Office, will receive attention.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE FACtory and ten lots of land, well located in Brooklyn, together with steam engine and other machinery; if not sold, will be to let. Also, 1,200 acres Wisconsin timber lands, and 2,500 acres Texas prairie and farming lands. Also, 65 acres mineral lands, near Galena, Ill., on Mineral Point Railroad. Inquire at 14 Platt-st.

$2,000 TO $5,000.—TO A GENTLEMAN having at least the first-named amount ready in cash, an opportunity is offered to occupy a highly honorable position during several years' residence in Europe, and to realise a large profit. Address T. HENRY, *Times* office, stating place of interview, when only, particulars, with the best of references, will be given.

FERRY BOATS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE small-class ferry-boats used by the Union Ferry Company, are offered for sale; the same are in good running order. Inquire at the office of the Company, Fulton Ferry.

$6,000 TO $10,000.—A PARTNER WANTED in a legitimate mercantile business, which will double or treble the capital every year, and can be increased indefinitely. No agents need apply. Address, with real name, BUSINESS, *Times* office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AN IRON FOUNdry and machine shop in Water-st., Brooklyn. Apply to C. WOOSTER, No. 301 2d-av., New-York.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A CARTMAN WHO has a few hundred dollars to invest in business. Apply at No. 186 Bowery-st., at 7 A. M. or 6 P. M.

## TO LET.

DOCKS AND SLIPS TO LET.

From Maps I rent the right to collect the wharfage between Piers Nos. 2 and 4 East River.
Apply to W. W. TOWNSEND, No. 1 South-st.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply to
T. J. HALL, New-York Times.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE, THE WELLknown Summer boarding-house at Huntington Harbor, L. I., with every convenience to comfort for a private family. Garden, fruit, &c., poultry, milk, vegetables and fruit can be furnished on the premises, at a reasonable charge; also, for sale, the above premises, with all the necessary out-buildings, and a great variety of fruit trees, and 27 acres of land, 40 of which is in a high state of cultivation. Steamboat once and by railroad twice every day. Apply to J. T. SANDS, No. 105 Broadway, 9 to 12 A. M. and 1½ to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A SECOND STORY, CONSISTING OF three large rooms, with marble mantels, gas, washbasins, bath, water-closet, with large privileges in basement and cellar, will be let to a genteel American family of two or three persons for one or three years at $300. Inquire of SMITH & BROUWER, No. 26 Warren-st., up stairs; or on the premises No. 117 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 104 SECOnd-place, Brooklyn, eligibly situated; to a small family, will be rented on easy terms, with the privilege of buying the furniture. Possession given on or before the 1st day of May. Apply to MATHAWIKI, MILLS, No. 43½ Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to M. Y. B. FOWLER, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE handsome three story brick house No. 77 Sumnit-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., South Brooklyn; the rent for house and furniture $400, and without the furniture, $350. Inquire of J. A. LYDECKER, No. 511 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn; or of T. A. STORES, No. 97 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 110 FIRST-ST., between 1st av. and Avenue A, consisting of front basement, front and back parlors on first floor, front bedrooms on third floor, and seven mantrins; large yard attached, good cellar, no rear buildings. Can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M. For particulars inquire at No. 12 Avenue A.

TO LET—FOR A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, OR lease for a family hotel, a large four-story brown-stone house, with an extension 40x14 feet, in all 34 rooms, on Madison-av., near the Square. The house is in perfect order, and contains every possible improvement, baths and closets, fitted in walnut. Inquire of E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE.—THE OWNER and occupant of a modern 3-story house will let to a small respectable family the 2d story, consisting of four rooms, and one room on 3d story, with privilege of bath room, &c.; rent 300. Apply at No. 190 West 31st-st., between 6th and 8th avs., from 10 o'clock to 12.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILIES, THE PARLOR floor of stone front house No. 255 8th-av., near 27th-st.; rent $24 per month; also to let, the 2d floor of stone front house No. 261 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.; rent $18; also, to let, 2d floor same house, 5 rooms; rent $16; bill up. Apply at No. 255 8th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A COMMOdious three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, in complete order, fitted up with gas chandeliers, etc.; contains one acre of land, and situate within five minutes walk of the Centre-st. railroad depot. Rent $275. For further particulars, apply at No. 116 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE first-class 2-story and basement house No. 224 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, lately painted and in complete order, hot and cold water bath, and gas fixtures throughout. Apply at No. 220, or of JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—ON EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, near 4th-av., Nos. 58 and 64, two small brick cottages, with large yards. They will be put in good order for small genteel families, at $250 per annum. Stages pass the door, and handy to the cars. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

TO LET—A NEAT, SMALL-SIZED TWO-STORY and basement frame cottage, with a handsome garden plot of about three lots of ground, situated at No. 265 West 46th-st. near 9th-av., a very desirable place for a small respectable family. Rent, $300. Inquire on the premises, or of D. H. McALPIN, No. 306½ Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THREE NEW FOUR-story English basement houses, with all the modern improvements, on north side of 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Will be finished by 1st of May, and rented low to good tenants. Inquire of JOHN F. J. DEBAISMES, No. 62 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED parlor and bedroom, with pantries, on second floor, to a strictly private family, to one or two single gentlemen. The location is delightful, and the comforts of a home insured. Inquire at No. 54 Hammond-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE, WITH BASEMENT AND sub-cellar of the brown stone front house No. 112 Nassau-st., 100 feet by 20, running to Theatre alley. Also offices, lofts and workshops to let over store. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 79 Nassau-st.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 44 KING-ST., namely, on the second floor, one front room and adjoining bedroom, with pantry; on third floor, one large front room, with front basement, use of cellar, gas, bath, in the house; small family without children. Rent $330.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY English basement house, No. 46 East 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Apply, between 11 and 4 o'clock, on the premises, or at No. 63 Wall-st., second story front.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES OF building No. 228 2d-av., being 22x75 feet each, formerly occupied as a piano-forte establishment; well lighted; rent low. Inquire on the premises in paint store, or of T. A. SEGER, No. 12 East 26th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY, (BEING THREE rooms,) with basement and vault privileges of the modern two-story and attic house, No. 13, Vandewater-st. Possession can be had immediately. For terms apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FLOUR AND FEED STORE, NO. 683 8th-av.; first-rate stand, plenty of room for storing hay, &c., with lot adjoining; stables on rear. Apply next door, in coal office, or to E. H. BROWN, No. 12 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—NO. 29 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., a large and handsomely-furnished room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

TO LET—A SMALL DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 60 Watts-st., in good order. Rent $300. Also, several apartments and parts of houses in the same street, &c. Rents quite moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 206 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN TWENTY-second-st., near 4th-av., with the improvements in perfect order; three-stories, high basement, three rooms deep. Rent to a private family $1,300. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—STORES AND DWELLINGS ON WASHington and Greenwich sts., in the immediate neighborhood of several lines of steamers, and suitable for any business. Rents moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 206 Hudson-st.

TO LET—DRUG STORE.—THE NEW STORE ON the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 31st-st. will be rented at a low price to a respectable druggist, or for any fancy business. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, No. 59 East 13th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, THE FIRST-class English basement house No. 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent low. Apply to J. M. VANDENBERGH, No. 123 Liberty-st. Also, the 3-story modern built house No. 81 Barrow-st. Rent $600.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED brown-stone house on 5th-av., from June 1 until Nov. 1, will let to a small family at a price that will be satisfactory. Address Box No. 903 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—SECOND STORY OF STORE NO. 9 Maiden-lane, the most desirable location in the City for wholesale dealers in watches or jewelry. Inquire on the premises. WILLIAM MARSH.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 276 EAST BROADway, consisting of 2d and 3d floors, and two attic rooms; bath, gas, and all the conveniences. Rent low; possession can be given immediately.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE to rent to a small private family, near Madison-square. Rent taken in board, if desired. Apply to J. NEILSON, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, second floor, four rooms, with kitchen privilege, No. 157 East 74th-st. Rent $12 per month. Apply to A. B. DECKER, No. 87 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH floors of No. 123 Pearl-st. The 3d and 4d floors are fitted with convenient offices. Apply to WM. VAN ARSDALE, No. 142 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 144 East 25th-st., consisting of the second and third stories, four rooms on each floor. Apply to I. S. HATCH, No. 155 East 25th-st.

TO LET.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 122 Henry-st., to a small family without children. References given and required. Inquire at No. 123 Henry-st., from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 P. M.

TO LET—ONE LARGE, OR TWO SMALL OFFICES on the first floor, south side of Trinity Building. If applied for soon. Apply at the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE IN 53d-st., the first from 1st-av., two story, basement, sub-cellar, Croton water and gas. Inquire next door, of W. H. MERRILL, Jr.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY DWELling-house No. 5 Vandam-st. Inquire of S. P. HARRIOTT, No. 456 Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMS ON BROADWAY, NORTHEAST corner of 12th-st.; rent $100 to $150, from 1st of May. Inquire at 13 or 3 P. M.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDing, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Times Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. J. HALL, on premises.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, NO. 4 MARKET-st., to a small family; a good situation for a dressmaker. Rent low. References exchanged.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 307 Gelry-st., containing Seal Cooper Inn. Rent $700. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st.

EAST BROADWAY, NO. 85 WILL BE let in whole or part, low, to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

## TO LET.

THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE WITH [illegible] Rent $[illegible]. Also, the adjoining brick house, No. 161 Lexington-av.

The stone and brick house, No. 148 3d-av.

The new very large house, No. 45 Greene-st.

The large store, 77, on second floor of Nos. 45 and 47 Cortlandt-st.

The third and fourth floors of Nos. 175 and 177 Greenwich-st., suitable for jewelers.

The three-story brick house, No. 260 West 14th-st.

A beautiful country residence, Flatbush Flatts; Bushes Nos. 64 and 66 East 23d-st.

Apply at No. 128 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 46 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house, with all the modern improvements, to be put in good order. No. 108 Waverley-place; rent $400. Four-story brick house, with all modern improvements, No. 161 West 22d-st., $700. Three-story and basement house No. 97 8th-av., $450. Three-story and attic house, high stoop, all modern improvements, No. 211 West 18th-st., $300. Five-story house, with all the modern improvements, No. 200 West 23d-st., $600. Three story and attic brick house, with gas and Croton water, No. 117 10th-av., $240; possession immediately. Large four-story three-front house, with modern improvements, No. 203 West 31st-st., rent $700. Three story and attic brick house, with gas, bath, and gas fixtures, No. 143 West 20th-st., rent $300; possession immediately. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine collection of vines bearing well; a great house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and desirable residence cannot be had. The premises command an extensive view of the bay and river, and the neighborhood is most comfortable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 40 Broad-st., PETER V. KING, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 243 LIVINGston-st., near Hanover-place, the first-class 3 story and basement house 25 feet front, rear piazza inclosed with glass; has chandeliers and gas fixtures in every room in the house; range, bath, hot and cold water, one block from Fulton-av. cars; will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply or address J. L. PINKERTON, No. 767 Broadway, or No. 3 Barclay-st., Astor House.

CANAL AND HUDSON STREETS.—TO LET, a small store adjoining corner of Canal and Hudson sts.; has a large show window; good location for tailoring or other business. Also, dwelling part of house adjoining. *Also, small 3 story dwelling No. 202 Hudson-st.*; Croton water on each floor; together with second floor of No. 200; rent moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 206 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR SIX months, from May 1 to Nov. 1, at a low rent; furnished complete, first-class, full size brown-stone house, in the vicinity of 5th-av. and Union-square. Also, a neat and commodious cottage, with barn, stable, and 3 acres of land, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, immediately upon the water; for one or more years. Address Box No. 603, Post-Office.

A BARGAIN.—TO LET, EXCHANGE, OR FOR sale, in 21st-st., near 3d-av., a first-class 3 story and high basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, two lots of ground, stabling, &c. Rent $400. Possession immediately. Apply to T. B. HOLMES, No. 213 Broadway; or D. S. HOLMES, No. 69 4th-st., Williamsburg.

LEASE FOR SALE OR LOTS TO LET.—Property on the south side of 20th-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av., having a frontage of 112 feet on the street. On the property there is a substantially built shed, 42x60; also, a stable accommodating ten head. Terms very favorable. Apply to A. A. DENMAN, 20th-st. and N. R., before 11 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

TO RENT—LOW TO A GOOD TENANT, A NEW three-story, high stoop house, with all modern improvements, hardly finished, well calculated for a genteel family, a good yard, No. 163 20th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., middle house in a new block. Inquire next door, No. 155.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE DEsirable four-story house No. 22 10th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. Lot 25x100. House newly painted, water closet, gas, furnace, laundry and every modern convenience, in fine order, and with immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES LEE, No. 49 Wall-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT NO. 448 Water-st., second and third floors, well-lighted bolt-wheel, and easy of access; well adapted to any business requiring steady power; convenient room and good location. Apply on the premises, or to C. O. K. POULION, No. 318 South-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 159 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, within 3 minutes' walk of the New-York ferry. Also, the three-story brick house No. 206 West 34th-st. These houses are entirely desirable, and must now to a good tenant. Apply to L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 133 Nassau-st., N. York.

TO LET—THE LOWER OR UPPER PARTS OF THE 3-story, first-class houses Nos. 197 and 199 East 15th-st., with range, gas, bath, water-closets, &c.; also, houses Nos. 187 and 195 same block. Apply to C. O. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of St. Mark's-place, 6th-st.

TO LET—VERY LOW—A THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, with all the modern improvements; No. 144 38th-st., near 3d-av. Rent $475. Inquire at the Iron Foundry, East 35th-st., near Avenue B.

BROOKLYN HOUSE TO RENT.—THE three story and basement house No. 375 Pacific-st., near Bond, in perfect order, will be rented to a good tenant, at $300. Apply to J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 56 East 19th-st., for one or more years. Rent $1,000. Also the large brick stable No. 45 East 23d-st. (for private use only.) Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., Attorney, &c.

STABLES TO LET.—SEVERAL GOOD BRICK and frame stables, with lofts for hay and feed; each stable has from 3 to 7 stalls; suitable for cartmen and others; reasonable rents. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 60 Hudson-st.

ROOMS WITH POWER.—TWO ROOMS, CORner of Canal and Elm sts., with 14 windows each, and a northwest light. Terms low. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

LIGHT ROOMS—STEADY POWER.—TWO beautiful corner rooms, 14 windows each, also a light basement, at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, 102 Walker-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Association. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT ROOMS, in a building built for the purpose, at No. 114 Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY—FOR SALE 120 acres of choice land, situated on the East Bank of the Hudson, midway between the villages of Sing Sing and Peekskill, Croton and Cruger dépôts, and directly upon the old Albany Post Road.

The elevations are gentle and of easy access, commanding from every point beautiful views of the river, of the opposite shore and villages, the Highlands, Verplanck, Stoney, Gracey, and Montrosses' Points, in combination with magnificent inland scenery. Some 40 acres of fine hickory, oak, chestnut, and hemlock wood. The whole stocked with 75 acres of pasture and meadow land well located for lawns and villas. Fine orchards of excellent fruit; living springs and streams of pure water.

There is upon the premises a commodious three-story wooden house, containing 14 rooms with brick basement, and filled in with brick, suitable for both Winter and Summer; also, a balcony on the three sides. The house is surrounded by ornamental trees and groves, creating plenty of shade. For beauty of scenery, both water and landscape, bracing air and healthy locality, it is unquestioned and unsurpassed. For further particulars, apply to the owner, GUSTAVUS STEPHENSON, on the premises, or to SIMEON DRAPER, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

LANDS AND HOMES AT THE WEST!—LTO THE FARMER! TO THE MECHANIC! TO THE EMIGRANT!—The Illinois Central Railroad Company offers for sale, 1,500,000 acres of the richest farming land, which may be had, in lots of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits, and at low rates of interest!

For full information, written and oral, in German, French and English, apply to JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner, Chicago, or to CHARLES WIROK, No. 866 Broadway, New-York, where maps, pamphlets, descriptions, letters from old settlers, may be had, gratis. Specimens of coal, minerals, grain, etc., are to be seen at the same place; also maps on a large scale, showing all the tracts in detail, the timber, creeks, streams, etc., etc.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 86 34-100 ACRES, one mile from Rye Dépôt, Westchester County, seven acres woodland, balance all tillable, well fenced and finely improved; large apple orchard, and a great variety of other fruits. The house is well situated, finely shaded, and supplied with water from a never-failing spring, large barn, carriage house, stable, &c., all in order. This is a first-class farm. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 37 Wall-st.

I HAVE 320 ACRES OF LAND IN MARSHALL and Taswell Counties, Illinois; heavily timbered and oak openings, situate near the cities of Lacon and Peoria. I will trade for a good farm, or two or three good houses in New-York, and pay some cash.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

## FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMbered City lots, below 48th-st., New-York, a farm of 100 to 200 acres of good land, say one-fourth of good timber, and comfortable buildings, located adjoining a bay, lake or river; convenient to schools and churches, and, above all, a healthy location, south of New-York, but not south of the Chesapeake Bay or James' River. The balance would be paid in cash. Address ROBERT B. STEPHENSON, No. 422 Broadway, New-York.

## LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Also, Land Warrants, Soldiers' Bounty Land Warrants, Patents, &c. Also, Revolutionary Claims Pensions, Bounty, &c., procured.

U. S. PASSPORTS, FOR ALL PARTS OF the world, procured by CHARLES MILLS, Notary Public and Custom House Broker, 8 Wall-st., up stairs.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALLEY OF WYOMING.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A very pleasant place, with 20 acres good land, at Keyport, Monmouth Co., N. J., about ten minutes' walk from Steamboat Landing. House, barn, and other buildings in good order—situation elevated, commanding view of New-York Bay and surrounding country. Will be sold low, and on favorable terms. For particulars, apply to WM. M. FARRINGTON, No. 325 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT RYE—A neat 2-story house, 8 rooms and kitchen; with range and water in; a neat garden, with plenty of cherries and grapes; ice-house and stable; 5 minutes' walk from dépôt; rent very low, as the owner has removed to New-York; a beautiful drive to the beach, and very healthy. Inquire of PAUL S. BROWN, No. 172 9th-st., corner 3d-av.

COUNTRY HOUSE ON THE EAST River, foot 76th-st., with large garden and lawn in front to the river, with stable, barn, ice-house, &c. The house is a first-class house, with hot and cold water, bath, &c., and will be put in good order. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS.—FOR sale or to let, an elegant new mansion, with all the modern improvements, beautifully situated on the Hudson. For particulars inquire of C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN GREENWICH, Conn., a large and convenient house, nearly new, with large barn, and the usual out-houses, all in good order, and as much land as may be desired; situation elevated, with commanding view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; convenient to schools and churches, and 2½ miles from Stamford Dépôt. Inquire of P. BUTTON, Greenwich, Conn.; or MEAD & CO., No. 47 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, MODern style, in the pleasant village of Bloomfield, situated about one-quarter of a mile from the dépôt of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad, and near the Presbyterian Church. The house contains 11 rooms. The lot is 56 feet front by 265 feet, running through from Rim to East sts. For information, inquire of WARREN MINGUS, Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.

BERGEN POINT.—TO LET—A TWO-STORY and basement house, with barn, choice fruit trees, strawberries, raspberries, garden, and fine grape-vines. Rent moderate. Inquire of C. & J. DAVIS, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts., 2d floor, or of J. G. CADMUS, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 30 acres of land, near Rye, Westchester, N. Y., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. DUBERVILLY, No. 19 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COUNTRY SEAT IN Rockland County, with 12 acres land, handsomely situated near Hudson River and Haverstraw. The house is a large double house, in complete order, and cost $3,500. The whole will be sold for $1,800, half the balance on mortgage. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT YONKERS—A new first-class brick house, with modern improvements, with carriage house, good stable, half or one acre of ground, two minutes' walk from the dépôt. Also, a brick house, two minutes from dépôt; lot 50x120; grounds are terraced. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 111 Broadway, room No. 63.

FOR SALE—IN FISHKILL, A DELIGHTFUL and healthy residence, with splendid river views and 16 to 45 acres excellent land, with admirable improvements, one mile from dépôt. May be had on most favorable terms, with immediate possession. References, DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 22 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE ONE HOUR from the City, on Hudson River; all modern conveniences; price $6,000, with large portion on bond and mortgage, if required. Apply to H. BRINKERHOFF, No. 103 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—A beautiful country residence; fine house, about three-fourths of an acre of land, an excellent garden with choice fruits, ornamental trees and hedges. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A cottage at Irvington, with two acres of ground and a stable. A cottage at Riverdale, with 1½ acres of ground and a stable. Apply to H. L. ASHERTON, No. 49 Murray-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, COMMOdious residence, containing 15 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and two acres of choice land and fruit and shade trees, &c., at Astoria. Apply to J. F. WHITNEY, No. 168 Beekman-st., or to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I. Rent $600.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BUILT OF stone, with nine acres of ground in grass and forest trees, magnificently situated on Weehawken Heights, opposite the upper part of New-York City, and near the residence of James Brown, Esq. Ice-house well filled. Will be let for the year to a good tenant on moderate terms. Apply on the premises, or at No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HOUSE, IN good order, containing 22 rooms, with garden, fruit trees, and ten acres of land, with privilege of 100 acres; rent of large house $300. Also, a small cottage, with 30 acres of land, on moderate terms, situated on Staten Island, near the landing, with steamboat daily to and from the City. Apply at DUNHAM & CO.'S, No. 13 William-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER.—A FURnished Gothic cottage, containing 12 rooms, very pleasantly situated on high ground, in Fairfield, Conn., North Somerville, N. Y. Rent, $300. There are 2½ acres, tastefully laid out, with lawn, drives, shrubbery, &c., stables, summer house and garden, with use of cow and poultry yard. Address HENRY A. KNAPP, Fairfield, Conn.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, CONTAINing 7 rooms, with 5 acres of land, pleasantly located, adjoining the residence of Lewis G. Morris, one hour's drive from the City, or half hour by the Harlem Railroad, stopping at Tremont dépôt. Rent $400 per annum. Inquire at No. 30 Wall-st. S. F. BUTTERWORTH.

TO LET

## AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE SPLENDID FURNITURE, &c.—[illegible] SCHLEMMER, Auctioneer, will sell, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in the house, in part of Velvet carpets, three full suites elegant parlor furniture, two of which are [illegible] and brocade and lace in relvet—[illegible] and in excellent condition, richly [illegible] and pier tables, with marble tops; [illegible] Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry [illegible] Chickering grand piano-forte, [illegible] carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, [illegible] two beautiful marble-top [illegible] inlaid with satin wood, fine large and [illegible] mirrors, with slabs and bracket[illegible] mahogany lace curtains, with cornices; [illegible] French secretaries, [illegible] with mirror backs; French secretaries, [illegible] in gold work, superb oil paintings on canvas [illegible] marble statuary and groups, with a large and [illegible] of mineral vases, and unique parlor [illegible] &c.
ROSEWOOD CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.
Suites of rosewood bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood wardrobes with mirror doors, complete French cottage suites, 12 fine hair mattresses, superior blankets, [illegible] mahogany furniture in [illegible] suits of bedsteads, 100-3-4 tables, shades and lace [illegible] to match; superb chandeliers, Parian statuary, by Dowley; vases, blue and gold; real bronzes, and clock, [illegible] with other articles, &c. Dining-room in oak, [illegible] in green silk velvet, reclining chairs, King's [illegible] Dresden mantel clocks, [illegible] vases, [illegible] carved rosewood [illegible] Dressing bureaus and cabinets [illegible] and feather beds, obtain [illegible] silk hall stand, gas brackets, [illegible] which will be found in the catalogue. [illegible] can be examined one day before the sale.

[illegible] Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE SPLENDID FURNITURE.—[illegible] SCHLEMMER, Auctioneer, will sell, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in the house, in part of Velvet carpets, three full suites [illegible] parlor furniture, two of which are [illegible] and brocade and lace in relvet—[illegible] and in excellent condition, richly [illegible] and pier tables, with marble tops; [illegible] Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry [illegible] Chickering grand piano-forte, [illegible] carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, [illegible] two beautiful marble-top [illegible] inlaid with satin wood, fine large and [illegible] mirrors, with slabs and bracket[illegible] mahogany lace curtains, with cornices; [illegible] French secretaries, [illegible] with mirror backs; French secretaries, [illegible] in gold work, superb oil paintings on canvas [illegible] marble statuary and groups, with a large and [illegible] of mineral vases, and unique parlor [illegible] &c.
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HENRY LEDERLE, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE.—[illegible] and well-made furniture, in house No. 163 Lexington-av.
BISBLEY & SHATTUCK will offer at public auction, on MONDAY, (Friday,) April 23, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the premises No. 163 Lexington-av., all the furniture in the house, in part, viz.: [illegible] three suites elegant parlor furniture, in Brussels and French brocatel and velvet, fine oak [illegible] etageres, mirror backs; marble slabs, 7-octave piano, French plate pier and mantel glasses, Turkish chairs and lounges, large number of engravings, vases, &c., rich lace curtains and cornices, Indian bedsteads, wardrobes and secretary, Quaintance and Prince Rogers, Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, in hair cloth, mantel clocks, carpets, beds and bedding, spring [illegible] &c., &c. Oil-cloth, extension tables, sofa, oak chairs, china, glass and crockery, in great quantity and variety, and valuable articles, too numerous to mention, but will be found in catalogue on morning of sale.
Auctioneer's office, Room No. 4 Bank of Commerce.

DAVID S. HOUSE, Auctioneer.—Office No. 220 Broadway.
LARGE SALE OF ALL THE ELEGANT [illegible] furniture, mahogany, oak and mahogany furniture, [illegible] of-cloths, &c., contained in the large five-story private residence No. 25 Clinton-place, in 8th, [illegible] Fourth-ave. and University-place, THIS DAY (Thursday), April 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely. The following is only a partial description of the goods to be found in the house, viz.:
In the drawing-rooms are a full suite of oak dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, beautiful [illegible] in the library are a large number of oak and [illegible] beds, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor [illegible] cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive, and goods must be removed immediately.
In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, [illegible] chairs, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs, [illegible] rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings.
In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 12 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house only.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the Carriage Repository of W. F. King, No. 204 Broadway, an extensive assortment of Carriages, viz.: Coaches, Coupés, Rockaways, Landaus, Jenny Lind, Phaetons, Pleasure Carts, Harness, &c., all of the best City manufacture.
Carriages warranted for 6 and 12 months.
N. B.—W. F. KING will hold regular sales every THURSDAY, at the repository, through Messrs. RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. (auctioneers, No. 188 Broadway), for public, cash sales in their goods on Wednesday of each week.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Store No. 23 Nassau-st.
MAGNIFICENT PARIAN MARBLE STATUARY, from the Crystal Palace, works of art, bronzes, marble vases, rare China vases, &c., being the largest and most valuable collection and fancy goods ever offered by [illegible] will sell by auction on THURSDAY, 22d instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 23 Broadway, the [illegible] Statuary, a large stock of the above goods. Among them are groups, Two Lovers, original; Washington, Angel of Music, group Education, Fair Girl, Fortune, Fisher Girl, Fisher Boy, Innocence, Boy and Girl, Apollo, group West Nymph, original; Venus de Medicis, Dancing Girl, Bagpipe Boy, Fisher Boy, Dancing Girl, Bagpipe Boy, Statuary, various subjects, and other [illegible] Bohemian ware; also, a large and valuable assortment of Alabaster [illegible] Gilt, a large assortment of [illegible] Bronzes and Hobb's vases, [illegible] Parian, imported by Signor G. B. [illegible] superb Groups, Busts, &c., in bronze; [illegible] Dinner and Tea Sets, superb China and Glass Lamps, and new style Bohemian ware; also, a large [illegible] Plated ware, Curiosities, and other fancy articles, [illegible] will be sold as above on Wednesday, April 28, at 10 o'clock, without reserve.

HENRY LEDERLE, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE.—[illegible] and well-made furniture, in house No. 163 Lexington-av.
BISBLEY & SHATTUCK will offer at public auction, on MONDAY, (Friday,) April 23, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the premises No. 163 Lexington-av., all the furniture in the house, in part, viz.: [illegible] three suites elegant parlor furniture, in Brussels and French brocatel and velvet, fine oak [illegible] etageres, mirror backs; marble slabs, 7-octave piano, French plate pier and mantel glasses, Turkish chairs and lounges, large number of engravings, vases, &c., rich lace curtains and cornices, Indian bedsteads, wardrobes and secretary, Quaintance and Prince Rogers, Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, in hair cloth, mantel clocks, carpets, beds and bedding, spring [illegible] &c., &c. Oil-cloth, extension tables, sofa, oak chairs, china, glass and crockery, in great quantity and variety, and valuable articles, too numerous to mention, but will be found in catalogue on morning of sale.
Auctioneer's office, Room No. 4 Bank of Commerce.

DAVID S. HOUSE, Auctioneer.—Office No. 220 Broadway.
LARGE SALE OF ALL THE ELEGANT [illegible] furniture, mahogany, oak and mahogany furniture, [illegible] of-cloths, &c., contained in the large five-story private residence No. 25 Clinton-place, in 8th, [illegible] Fourth-ave. and University-place, THIS DAY (Thursday), April 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely. The following is only a partial description of the goods to be found in the house, viz.:
In the drawing-rooms are a full suite of oak dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, beautiful [illegible] in the library are a large number of oak and [illegible] beds, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor [illegible] cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive, and goods must be removed immediately.
In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, [illegible] chairs, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs, [illegible] rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings.
In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 12 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house only.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the Carriage Repository of W. F. King, No. 204 Broadway, an extensive assortment of Carriages, viz.: Coaches, Coupés, Rockaways, Landaus, Jenny Lind, Phaetons, Pleasure Carts, Harness, &c., all of the best City manufacture.
Carriages warranted for 6 and 12 months.
N. B.—W. F. KING will hold regular sales every THURSDAY, at the repository, through Messrs. RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. (auctioneers, No. 188 Broadway), for public, cash sales in their goods on Wednesday of each week.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 108 West 11th-st., the fur. [illegible] of mahogany parlor furniture covered in hair cloth, lace curtains, centre-tables, marble tops; Brussels and ingrain carpets, China and glassware, sideboards; ball-stand, bedroom furniture, of mahogany, black walnut and maccaboy suites; mattresses, bedsteads, cane seat chairs, wardrobes; China, glass, kitchen ware, and other furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of James G. Wilks, Sheriff, all the equal undivided one-third interest in and to a certain lease made by Jacob Lorillard to Jacob Chauncey du Saint Esprit, to the late Alfred A. Lorrain, deceased, and upon the lot and premises situated at No. 225 Greenwich-st., with the covenants for renewal therein mentioned. For further particulars see Legal Notice in the Evening Post.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 East Broadway, genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor furniture in satin, viz.: Nine chairs, arm and parlor chairs, [illegible] cane seat chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, mirrors, mahogany [illegible] tables, toilet sets, wardrobes, hair mattresses, pillows, feather beds, crockery, glass ware, China, &c., together with a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

J. P. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE TO FORECLOSE A MORTGAGE, at No. 228 5th-av., by J. P. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.—On FRIDAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, without reserve, one fine dapple gray horse, gentle in harness, one fine dapple gray mare, and carts, 4 pair [illegible] two [illegible] wagons, 4 pair [illegible] six seat barrels and stands, benches, [illegible] and other tools, one gilded bull's head, butchers' [illegible] &c. Terms, cash.

WEBB & TITUS, Auctioneers.
THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS [illegible] to their large sale of unclaimed goods, by order of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by WEBB & TITUS, on THURSDAY, April 22, at the building of the Company, corner of Duane and West streets, [illegible] Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Jewelry, Watches, Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Trunks, Valises, Carpet-bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furs, Clothing, Blankets, Quilts, Shawls, Cloaks, Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Plated Ware, Cutlery

# NEW-YORK CITY.

**New-York East Methodist Conference.**

The members of the Conference reassembled Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock, Bishop Baker in the Chair.

After the usual devotional exercises, the debate on slavery was resumed.

The Rev. Mr. Roach, of Allen-street, spoke upwards of two hours, advising the Conference to avoid any action condemnatory of their Philadelphia brethren. He opposed both the original resolution and the substitute that had been substituted. He said the Philadelphia Conference had never rejected members merely because they were Abolitionists. It might be true, for anything he knew to the contrary, that in one district there were 800 slaveholders in the Church, but it was not true that they made it their business to raise and sell slaves. He was of opinion that from the ocean to the Chesapeake there was not a single Methodist who raised slaves for sale. There might be some individual members who were in the course of years had slaves, as to all Churches there were persons who were guilty of criminal acts. He did not know that any preacher held slaves, but if any one did, he was constitutionally a dead man. Mr. W. D. Sarrazen, Church steward, from the purest philanthropy of motives, bought a slave. But it was done at their own urgent request, and chiefly for the spiritual good. The speaker cited several other similar illustrations, all of them concerning members of the Philadelphia Conference. These had been brought forward as culpably connected with slavery. It might be so, but clearly not for the reason that had been assigned. He had been asked if he was a slaveholder, and his answer had invariably been in the negative. The recent action of the Conference in the case of the Rev. Jesse B. Lane, proved that in the consecration of some persons he had been basely treated. For a time he was hung up. It would have been glorious to have died a martyr. That Conference never cited him to trial upon the charges preferred against him. Oh! that was the wicked act of all. The Conference refused to act upon the complaint, gave him his allowance, and appointed him to a supernumerary; and the Conference very wisely, neither mean nor base in what it had either done or neglected to do. It had been said, "Let me go down there with twenty good men, and I will stir all niggerdom."

The Rev. Mr. Ruggles—Remember the proviso.

Mr. Roach said he would remember the proviso. What a glorious time that man might have had, preaching only either to ride him on a rail, or give him tar and feathers. For himself, he would as willingly ride on a rail to the kingdom of heaven as ever there triumphantly in Elijah's chariot (applause, and calls for silence.) Tar would not stick to sanctified sweetness. Go! Oh, yes; provided we have laws to protect you! Laws for the protection of a minister of Christ! What had such a man to do with civil or political safeguards and provisions? Such a man would go to attack the law believing it was a man, and yet inconsistently was apt to ask for laws to protect him in so doing. Was that fair play? He (Mr. Roach) felt bound in doing what he had said to believe to be right, was cowardly in attacking (applause, "Spike the cannon.") Why, with Lucretia, if duty bade him do it, he would not flinch, though, as in Lucretia's case, as many devils stood in the way as there were tiles on the roofs of the city where he was cited to appear. Let such men, if animated by their proper spirit, say: "None of these things move me." (Applause.) The gentleman quoted the directions given by Bishop Warren, of England, to the missionaries in the West Indies, to the effect that while they were to seek the spiritual benefit of the colored people, they were to avoid any topics that could produce irritation or discontent. Mr. Watson did this, though at the same time he was employing at home the good discreet agencies for the ultimate extinction of Slavery. He (the speaker) objected to the resolution as superfluous. He had been told the subject was now at rest for the next twenty years. Would that it were so! He had rather be himself slave in Virginia than in the bondage of the anxiety this question had engendered. The resolution was superfluous to the South. They knew well what we think. Was it the voice of the laity in New-York? The South knew well that here we have no Anti-Slavery Church. The South knew well that here, the speaker was Anti-Slavery forever. What needed these resolutions? "Ah!" the South would say, "we coming." No rest, no rest. [Cries of Amen, Amen.] Oh! yes, you say Amen, but don't be personal. He honored those who uttered that exclamation, but would say may say Amen to the exclamation of J. B. Lane? It would not be Roach (himself) that would. For the sake of Methodism he would bid the Conference to pause and consider. Addressing the President personally, the speaker said, "We're gone, Sir, if congregationalism, to independency, the unity of our Church is lost, and I don't care a pin as what the consequence of passing these resolutions will be." The speaker then passed on to other matters of personal interest.

The Rev. Dr. Durbin rose to offer some explanations. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Lane. He said Doctor Durbin had been led astray by certain preachers in Philadelphia, but he forgave him. He loved the Conference, but God forbid that he should vote it its sin. The Church had grossly backslidden since 1808.

Mr. Lane was interrupted and called to order by the President at the request of a member. He was sure that another gentleman had the floor, and that he could only be permitted at that moment to make any necessary corrections or explanations.

A conversation ensued between Dr. Durbin and Mr. Lane, in which the former sought to modify some of the statements which Mr. Lane had made.

After disposal of other official business, it was decided that there should be no afternoon session, and the Conference adjourned to this morning at 8½ A. M., when the debate will be continued.

**The Orsini Demonstration.**

The delegates from the several societies and others who intend taking part in the torch-light procession to-night, in honor of Orsini and his associates in the attempt to take the life of Louis Napoleon, met again at the Stevens House, last evening, for the purpose of completing their arrangements. After speeches from several persons in various languages, it was announced that the various associations would meet at Union-square at 8 P. M., precisely, where they would form in accordance with the programme and at 7 o'clock be ready to march to the City Hall Park, where the addresses would be delivered. It was stated that there would be some five or six addresses in as many languages, and on motion it was decided that they should not occupy more than ten minutes each in delivery. It was also decided that the banners to be borne on the occasion should be carried at the head of the procession, and not at the head and throughout each division, as is usual.

The fact that considerable opposition to the proposed demonstration had been expressed, was noticed by several speakers; all of whom were sure that every man who joined the procession would feel bound to preserve the most perfect order from the commencement of the demonstration to the end thereof. All were urgently desired to be prompt at Union-square; to observe the strictest order, and to come prepared to defend themselves in case of an unprovoked attack.

It was then stated that the following correspondence had passed between the Superintendent of Police and the Secretary of the Orsini Committee.

Police Office, New-York, April 20, 1858.

*To the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police District:*

Sir: The Committee of Arrangements for the funeral celebration of Orsini, &c., beg leave to call the attention of the Police Department to the above-named demonstration, which will take place on Thursday, 22d inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.

The torch-light procession will form line at Union-square, and march through Broadway, Bleecker-street, Bowery, Canal-street to the City Hall in the Park, where the meeting will be addressed by able speakers.

The Committee intend that the demonstration shall be in every respect as worthy and serious as possible, and have to this end taken ample measures, by the appointment of officers of the procession, very able and responsible men. The strictest order will be observed in the demonstration. It is only in respect to the very prejudices existing in this community, against the object of our celebration, that the Committee would respectfully solicit the cooperation of the Police Department, to check any outside disturbance that may possibly occur.

In the name of the Committee,

W. TRAUB, Secretary.

The General Superintendent replied in the following:

Office of the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-street, New-York, April 21, 1858.

W. Traub, Secretary—Sir: I received this morning your note announcing the intention of the "Committee of Arrangements for the funeral celebration of Orsini, etc.," to manifest their respect for the memory of him and his associates by a "torch-light procession," and you call the attention of the Police Department to the "well-founded Anti-Orsini feeling" in consequence of the many prejudices existing in this community, against the objects of your celebration, &c., &c. Had I been qualified, could I have received the assurance of the celebration, to have discovered how far forth its promoters would have been found to be the friends of our country, I have no remarks to make as the good or bad taste that dictated the movement, or upon the dangerous tendency of the resolutions, which are contained in your communication. As a public officer, you may be assured I shall do my duty, and use all effective measures, not only to prevent the violation of your committee in the legitimate exercise of your rights as citizens of this country, but to suppress every act and movement by your associates or others in disturbing the public peace or violating the laws that I am bound to maintain.

I shall direct an adequate force of policemen to be in attendance to effectually secure those objects. Your obedient servant,

F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

On motion, two delegates were appointed to take a programme to Mr. Tallmadge, and then the Executive Committee and the delegates went into secret session.

**Condition of the Piers and Wharves—The Inadequate Wharfage Rates.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your paper of the 19th is an article on the subject of "Harbor Improvements," which presents a great deal of truth in its statements, but which omits a few facts which would go far towards accounting for the miserable state of our wharves and piers. The simple fact that the remuneration now allowed by law for the use of wharves is not enough to pay the depreciation and repairs, will save the trouble of further investigation into the causes of their miserable condition, and will suggest the simple common-sense remedy. The rates of wharfage now charged on vessels in this port were fixed by law in 1801, more than half a century ago, when New-York was a small village—when real estate was worth about one-fourth its present value—when the average tonnage of the vessels arriving here was but a fraction of the present mean dimensions, and when all goods were loaded and discharged by hand, instead of horses as at present.

At this time, what with the increased size of vessels requiring deeper water in the slips, the largely increased value of real estate, the increased cost of building, and the very destructive effects of hoisting by horse power, the receipts for wharfage, under the most favorable circumstances, do not suffice to pay for repairs and depreciation. Who can wonder at the wretched state of the wharves and piers under such a state of affairs. The Comptroller of this City, Mr. Flagg, a few years ago, in his annual report, made a statement which presents this subject in a very clear manner, and shows the great need of a more remunerating rate of charges. He showed that a vessel coming to this port and discharging a cargo, paid less than at any other large port in the United States and also gave some statements of the amount of actual wear on the wharves, which will shed some light on the cause of the rapid depreciation of this kind of property.

From where the writer of this communication is now seated, may be seen a vessel of 339 tons, discharging a cargo of sugar, consisting of 495 hogsheads. To lift this out of the vessel, two horses shod with steel calks, one inch long, travel 990 times across a space of about seventy feet, and to take away these hogsheads, 495 carts twice traverse the whole length of the pier. Supposing the vessel to lie at the wharf three days, the lessee of the pier receives for all this the large sum of $3 75. Can you wonder at the condition of our piers, after such a statement as this?

A bill was introduced at the present session of our Legislature for increasing the rates of wharfage, which was defeated by the action of several shipping merchants aided by the Chamber of Commerce. Surely, that body of men, professing to represent the interests of the commerce of New-York, could not have examined this question, or they would not have hesitated to recommend such an increase of rates as would give a fair compensation for the use of good and substantial wharves. The very men who remonstrated against any increase of rates, are willing to pay the City, for the use of a pier for their own vessels more than double the sum that could be collected legally—thus acknowledging the real value to them which they are so ready to deny to others.

A great many magnificent projects have been broached for docks, in this port, in imitation of the London and Liverpool docks. Nothing whatever of the kind is needed here. Nature has given us all those facilities, the want of which has erected those costly structures; and permission to collect remunerating rates of dockage will at once insure the construction by private enterprise of all necessary improvements. Until such permission is given the merchants of New-York must content themselves with the use of the present dilapidated and rickety piers.

P.

Central Homœopathic Dispensary.—This institution is located at No. 15 East Eleventh-street. We have received its fourth annual report, for the year ending April 1, 1858. During the year 1,467 cases have been treated and 3,914 prescriptions given, at a cost of $282 75, including rent, fuel, &c. Only 5 deaths have occurred, viz.: 2 from acute hydrocephalus, 1 from congestion of the brain, 1 from cancrum oris, 1 from acute bronchitis and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Since their last report was published the medical force of the Dispensary has been increased, and the hours of attendance are, during the week, from 12 to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 4 P. M.; on Sunday, from 12 to 1 P. M. Although not in accordance with their regulation, in many cases patients have been visited at their homes. The Dispensary is dependent on private subscription for pecuniary aid, and this year the expenditures have exceeded the receipts $23 75. Within a few weeks the association has been regularly incorporated, and is now in charge of a Board of Trustees. This step has been taken to remove from it, as far as possible, the character of a private enterprise.

It is the intention of the Trustees, at as early a moment as possible, to organize a hospital. The Directors say, "The patients, of whom the results are recorded, are by no means surrounded by the comforts of well-furnished homes, or nourished on the strength-giving food of generous tables. They are mostly poor, and wretched, living in the worst places, and fed on the worst food. The damps of dark basements, and the effluvia of filthy gutters combine with a starvation diet to render disease mortal."

Commissioners of Emigration.—No business of public interest was transacted at the meeting of the Board on Wednesday. The following is the usual weekly statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of emigrants arrived to April 14, 1858 | 8,486 |
| No. of emigrants arrived since, to April 21, 1858 | 625 |
| Total | 9,111 |
| To same date in 1857 | 22,976 |

| | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. inmates in Institution, Wards Island | 1,374 | 1,392 | 1,573 |
| No. inmates in Institution, Marine Hospital | 132 | 126 | 158 |
| Total | 1,506 | 1,518 | 1,731 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1858 | | $32,155 89 |
| Receipts to April 14, 1858 | $22,806 58 | |
| Receipts since April 21, 1858 for commutation of alien pass. | 1,300 00 | $24,166 58 |
| To'al | | 56,323 47 |
| Disbursements as per previous account to April 14, 1858 | $44,530 72 | |
| Current expenses of April 7 and 14 | 3,951 19 | $48,481 91 |
| Balance of Commutation Fund | | $7,840 56 |

The Bible Turned out of the Fourth Ward Schools.—At a regular meeting of the Board of School Officers for the Fourth Ward, held April 5, 1858, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the reading of the Bible be dispensed with in all the schools of this Ward

The names of the Board of School Officers in this Ward are:

*Commissioners*—Eugene Shine, Thos. Fitzgerald,

*Inspectors*—George W. Connelly, Dennis Hogan.

*Trustees*—James Reilly, C. Kapenbeak, Andrew Cusack, James W. Sheehan, John Oliver, Oliver O'Donnell, E. M. Morris, John Shea.

*Officers of the Local Ward Board*—Oliver O'Donnell, Charman; Andrew Cusack, Secretary.

Death from Circumcision.—Application was made on Tuesday at the City Inspector's Office for a permit to bury a child which had died at No. 63 Baxter-street, from excessive bleeding after circumcision. The case was referred to the Coroner, who will investigate it to-day.

The New Reservoir.—Some four hundred men are at work on the new reservoir, and one thousand are to be employed before the end of the week. The contractors are limited to four hundred working days to complete their contract, and they expect to finish it within that time. Wages $1 per day.

**Coroners' Inquests.**

The Late Fatal Fight Between Boys.—An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital upon the body of Lawrence Cosgr, the boy who died Tuesday morning from the effects of stabs received while fighting a few days ago with another boy named Michael Harry. The evidence showed that the deceased commenced the fight, and was beating Harry severely, when the latter stabbed him in self-defence. The Jury rendered a verdict declaring that the stabs were inflicted in self-defence, and on its rendition Harry was discharged from custody. The deceased was 15 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He has parents residing in Albany.

**Police Intelligence.**

A Steamboat Captain Shot.—Ax Capt. Charles H. Chalker, of the propeller Seneca, was standing on Pier No. 15 East River, yesterday morning, a shot fired from a pistol struck him in the left side, dangerously wounding him. Henry Pick, a private watchman, fired the pistol, and alleges that he did it in conformity with a custom which prevails among private watchmen of discharging their revolvers as they go off duty. Captain Chalker was removed to the City Hospital, and Pick was arrested to await an examination.

Attempted Suicide.—John T. Kohler, a young German, employed as bar-tender in the lager-bier saloon of Christian Dreher, No. 206 Eighth-avenue, attempted on Tuesday to commit suicide by forcing a large carving knife into the pit of his stomach. The blade of the knife penetrated his left lung. He was taken to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house. Dr. Ranney was called, dressed his wound, and had him sent to Bellevue Hospital. His recovery is regarded as very doubtful. No cause is assigned for the attempt on his life.

The Front-street Burglary.—Officers McDougal and Roach of the Detective Police, Tuesday evening arrested a notorious burglar named Edward Brown, said to be one of the parties concerned in the burglary upon the grocery store of Dater & Co., in Front-street. The officers discovered him as he was coming out of the house of Johnny Miller, in Grand-street. Officer Hays identified Brown as one of the burglars. He was taken before Justice Welsh and locked up for trial.

Descent Upon a Policy Office.—Captain Steers, of the Thirteenth Ward, with a posse of policemen, made a descent on Tuesday upon the policy office of William Cook, No. 234 Delancy-street. They arrested the proprietor and seven persons, whom they found inside. Cook was held to bail in $1,000 by the Mayor, and the others were discharged by Judge Russell.

[Advertisement.]

Lottery Caution.—We would respectfully caution the public against the many frauds practiced upon the community under the guise of Lotteries. There are but four States in which lotteries are legalized, viz.: Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Georgia, therefore, all circulars or advertisements directing parties to send to New-York or to any place in which lotteries are unlawful, can be safely set down as bogus or swindling concerns; and too much praise cannot be awarded to his Honor, Mayor Tieman, for the strong and successful efforts he is making towards breaking them up. SAMUEL SWAN & CO.,
Lottery Managers,
Augusta, Ga.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS WORKS.

This apparatus is very simple and self-acting in its operation, and makes gas very rich in illuminating properties, making it the most economical and convenient light ever offered to the public.

Our patented process of making the gas gives this apparatus decided advantages over all others now before the public.

Prices as low as any, and apparatus put up in any part of this country, Canada or the West Indies, under the careful supervision of experienced men.

For descriptive pamphlets, plans and reference to numerous persons now using them, apply by mail, or in person, to JOHN BUTLER,
Nos. 112 Fulton and 15 Henry sts., Brooklyn.

N. B.—A working machine and the gas can be seen at any time at the store.

[Advertisement.]

The Latest Attraction.—The New Style of Hat for the Spring, just introduced by the celebrated Knox, is the latest attraction, and all who wear them have commanded the admiring glances of every person of taste. They are very becoming; the style is a combination of neatness and elegance, and the quality is superior. They will bear a few showers, and be little the worse for them. The store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street contains a fine stock of Hats and Caps.

[Advertisement.]

"Grand Dramatic Festival."—To-night will be performed, at Purdy's National Theatre, the beautiful five-act play of the "Hunchback," with Mr. H. A. Perry, D. Hawkins, Miss Denvil, and all the company in the cast. The drama of the "Watch Dogs" will follow, with Mr. Blanchard and his Trained Dogs, and the farce of "Love in Livery," and Acrobatic Feats by the Carlo Family, make up the bill.

[Advertisement.]

Either Will Do!—That famous—that exciting moral drama, "The Heart of the World," now attracting such crowds at Barnum's Museum, is repeated to-night, and merits all the praise it receives. It must please, if you have seen *that*, why there is the "Dream at Sea," presented this afternoon. Could anything be more interesting? And then, what do you think of the India-rubber man? *Is* he not amazing?

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten thousand dollars worth of custom-made Shirts and men's furnishing goods selling off at cost to make room for the manufacture and sale of the "Nonpareil," a new shirt just invented by McLaughlin, corner Murray and Greenwich streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Bankers, Brokers, Jewelers and others who require a Burglar as well as Fire-proof Safe, can satisfy themselves that Lilley's Chilled Iron Safe is the only reliable burglar-proof Safe in the market, by calling upon Fairbanks & Co., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner.
Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Fredrick's Photographic Temple of Art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in every style.

**Brooklyn Items.**

Coroners and Superintendents of the Poor.—An act was recently passed by the Legislature dividing Kings County into four Election Districts, in each of which a Coroner and a Superintendent of the Poor is to be elected, and of the former to act only in the District in which he is chosen. It is a question whether the new enactment applies to the officers now in power, or only to those to be hereafter elected. By the new division twelve Wards in Brooklyn will be the sphere of the duties of one Coroner, while the other has the remaining Wards. The division is considered an unfair one.

The Wife Murderer.—James Kelly, who is held for killing his wife, Rosanna Kelly, at a house on Navy, near Prospect-st., on Friday last, was yesterday committed in full by the Coroner. Upon voluntary examination he said that he was born in Ireland, is 43 years old, and last resided at the Almshouse in Flatbush; that he was by trade a mason's laborer. When asked what he had to say relative to the charge against him of murdering his wife, he said: "I murdered her, but never meant it. I did not dream of doing it at the time I did it; the Devil tempted me; hanging is too good for me. No one assisted me. I loved her dearly. He said, further, that it was true (as was sworn to before the Coroner) that he carried his right hand in his left breast when he went into the room where his wife was, but the knife was not there; that he was in the habit of carrying his hand in that way. The knife, he says, was in his fob pocket. He bought it at a stand in Fulton Market, New-York, on Thursday the day before the murder—not with a view to kill his wife, but to protect himself against Thomas Rogers, who he alleges is father to the last child had by his wife.

While giving his statement he seemed to feel his situation and sobbed aloud, frequently exclaiming that he loved the deceased. He was taken to the Kings County Jail on Raymond-street, and it is said will be indicted and tried at the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Other Capital Offenders.—There are five persons in this Jail awaiting trial for capital offences besides Kelly. The murderers of Gaetano Simonsen will be arraigned for trial the 26th inst., and it is the intention of the District Attorney to try all of the capital cases at the present term of the Oyer and Terminer.

Court of Sessions.—In the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge Morris, the following cases were disposed of: John Dissosman, for attempting to ravish Ann Maria Syahl, was found guilty of assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $15. John Oakley was tried on an indictment for assault and battery with intent to kill Henry M. Van Pelt, and acquitted. John McCarney, indicted for a similar offence, was found guilty and recommended to mercy. The case of Mr. Marx, indicted for perjury, was sent to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial. Frederick Millenbaum, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to two years imprisonment at Sing Sing. George Lewis, (minor,) convicted of larceny, was sentenced to ten day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $50. Dr. Wm. H. Burnes, convicted of obtaining money under false pretences, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

Supervisors.—The last meeting of the old Board of Supervisors was held in the County Jail last evening. President Lambert in the Chair. Certificates of election of Supervisors were received and placed on file, as follows:

*New-Utrecht*—T. G. Bergen.
*Flatbush*—P. S. Crooke.
*New-Lotts*—G. Schenck.
*Flatlands*—J. L. Rutan.

A resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to request the Commissioners of Excise to pay over to the County Treasurer the balance in their hands received for licenses.

Supervisor Campbell presented a copy of the new act, requiring Coroners to hold inquests only in the District where they reside, and moved that the Clerk be directed to send a certified copy to Coroner Smith. Carried. [Coroner Smith has already a "certified" copy, and intends to act in the Western District.]

[illegible] his talents of some character. He [illegible] that the law does not extend the power [illegible].) By a vote of 11 to 8 the salary of Superintendents of the Poor, Booth and White, was fixed at $1,500 each per annum. The resolution adopted at the previous meeting, fixing the salaries of these officers at $1,500 each, was rescinded.

A communication was received from Colonel C. J. Jack, asking pay for deciding the question before the Courts, "Is Lager Bier Intoxicating?" It was in this case that witness swore to drinking 166 pints in 160 minutes. The paper was laid on the table, for the new Board to take hold of.

The Stabbing Lover.—Josiah Newman charged with attempting to stab Miss Bennett in the Mission Church, Sunday night last, was yesterday examined before Justice Perry, and held in the sum of $500 to answer.

Election Returns.—The Aldermen met as a Board of Canvassers last evening, but the Committee were not ready to report and they adjourned.

**New-Jersey Items.**

Charter Election in Hudson City.—The annual election for municipal officers of Hudson City, come off on Tuesday, and resulted in the success of what was known as the "Carpenter Ticket" by considerable majorities. Several knock-downs occurred at the polls during the day, but they were not serious in their consequences.

Injured by a Horse.—A little girl, three years of age, daughter of Patrick O'Neal, residing in New-ark avenue, Jersey City, was seriously, and it is feared, fatally injured yesterday morning, by being stepped on by a horse. She was playing near the horse, and accidentally falling, the horse stepped upon and crushed her arm in such a manner as to make amputation necessary.

**Personal.**

N. P. Willis is said to be lying seriously ill at Idlewild. A bilious fever, and a return of his old trouble of the lungs, have combined in a prostration, against which his usual active resistance to disease has succumbed for the present. It will probably be some little while before he is able to resume his pen.

John Watson, late of the county of Prince Edward, Va., by will emancipated his slaves, about 60 in number, and gave them some $20,000 in money to take them to Liberia. At the late Circuit Court, one of these slaves, Cæsar, aged 57, filed a petition setting forth his desire to choose an owner, whereupon the Court took the necessary steps, according to law, to gratify Cæsar.

The Board of Mayor and Aldermen, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, passed an order requesting the Mayor to invite the Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster-General of the United States, to visit this city for the purpose of inspecting the various locations suitable for a Post-Office.

**Medical.**

A young man named Jacobs died suddenly, at Hartford, from the bursting of the carotid artery, on Saturday noon. The *Press* says he had been troubled with a sore throat, and a boil had formed within his throat. It burst on Friday, and, as the physician (Dr. Bissexoxb) declared, in breaking it carried away a portion of the covering of the carotid artery, so as to leave the remaining protection to the artery thin and weak. Some slight effusion of blood occurred, but it soon ceased, and Mr. J. felt much better. On Saturday, at noon, the artery suddenly burst, and he died to death before surgical aid could be obtained.

The Mysterious Barrel.—The Chicago *Times*, speaking of the mysterious barrel which was found at the railroad depôt, in this City, containing the mangled remains of a female body, says:

"The barrel in question was brought to the Michigan Central freight-house, in this city, on the 16th of March, by a person who took a receipt for it in the name of 'John Miller.' This is all that is at present known in regard to the matter, by any one connected with the road. Who this John Miller was, where he came from, where he went to, and whether that this was his real name or not is unknown. It is highly improbable that the parties who received the barrel, or the clerk who receipted for it, would be able to identify him if they were again to see him, as they took no particular notice of him or of the transaction, there having been nothing connected with it which appeared to be out of the usual way."

The same journal further states:

"About a year ago, a young lady who was teacher in Dearborn Seminary, left the city to return to her friends at the East. Her trunk, containing clothing, &c., to the value of $600, was taken to the Michigan Central Railroad depôt, and left in the usual place. When the train was about ready to start the trunk could not be found. Search was made for it in every place where it was thought possible for it to be, which proved unavailing. The owner proceeded on her journey without it. The search was continued, until the whole city had been ransacked, but the trunk was not found, and the company paid to the loser its value. Some months afterward, a trunk was left one day by some person unknown at Messrs. Sayessler & Coor's store, on the corner of Lake and State streets, to be called for by the person whose name was written on a card which was tacked on the lid. This name was Jane Miller. The trunk remained there for several days, and no one called for it. No person about the premises knew any one by the name of Jane Miller, and thinking the matter somewhat strange, the card was removed, and beneath it was found the name of the young lady whose trunk was lost in the manner previously stated."

The Neutrality Case at Buffalo.—At the examination of witnesses in the case of Thurnisse and Zimmerman, arrested for an alleged violation of the neutrality laws, the evidence taken pointed pretty conclusively to the guilt of the prisoners. The Buffalo *Advertiser* says: "There appears to be no difficulty in establishing the charge against them, but whether they were authorized by the British Government or by a British officer to obtain recruits is quite another question. The denial of the British Consul that they are, places them in a peculiar position, looking more like a private speculation than anything else.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 21.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $500 | Ohio St. 6s, '60 | 101 | |
| 1,000 | do | 101¾ | |
| 500 | do | 102 | |
| 4,000 | Ohio St. 6s, '86 | 106 | |
| 3,000 | Virginia 5s | 90¾ | |
| 1,000 | do | 91 | |
| 1,000 | N. Car. St. 6s | 22¾ | |
| 14,000 | Mo. St. 6s | 33¾ | |
| 2,000 | do | 33 | |
| 10,000 | do | b30 | 33¾ |
| 5,000 | Cal. State 7s | | 94 |
| 3,000 | Cal. St. 7s new b. | | 91¾ |
| 13,000 | N. Y. St. 6s '72 | | 115 |
| 1,000 | N. Y. C. RR. sub b. | | 87¾ |
| 2,000 | N. Y. C. RR. r. e. 7s | | 87¾ |
| 7,000 | Erie R. R. b. '75 | | 42 |
| 2,000 | Erie R. R. c. b. '82 | | 46 |
| 1,000 | H. R. R. R. 2 m. | | 66¾ |
| 1,000 | H. R. R. 3 m. | | 71 |
| 1,000 | Read. R. R. b. '80 | | 67 |
| 5,000 | M. & t. l. bds. | | 68 |
| 44,000 | La C. & Mil. l. g. b. | | 23 |
| 1,000 | M. & M. 3 m. 18 b. | | 19¾ |
| 2 | Union Bank | 109 | |
| 20 | Bank of Com. | 102 | |
| 5 | Bk. of the Republic | 115 | |
| 19 | Continental Bank | | 85¾ |
| 10 | Commonwealth Bk. | | 80¾ |
| 132 | Canton Company | | 21¾ |
| 639 | Carp Improvem't Co. | | 6¾ |
| 326 | Penn. Coal Co. | | 74 |
| 30 | Cumber'd. Coal Co. | | 18 |
| 100 | do | b30 | 18¾ |
| 68 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | | 55¾ |
| 431 | do | | 56 |
| 150 | do | | 56¾ |
| 200 | do | | 56¾ |
| 50 | do | s15 | 60 |
| 160 | do | s10 | 60¾ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 60¾ |
| 250 | do | | 60¾ |
| 630 | Erie Railroad | | 36 |
| 410 | do | | 36¾ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 36 |
| 150 | do | b15 | 36 |
| 50 | do | s10 | 24¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 24¾ |
| 200 | do | | 24¾ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Hudson R. R. R. | | 30¾ |
| 100 | do | | 30¾ |
| 200 | do | b10 | 31 |
| 575 | do | | 31 |
| 100 | do | s60 | 31¼ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 31¼ |
| 100 | do | | 31¼ |
| 200 | do | | 31¾ |
| 100 | Harlem Railroad | | 13¾ |
| 400 | do | | 13¾ |
| 200 | Reading R. R. | s60 | 46¾ |
| 400 | do | | 46 47¼ |
| 400 | do | | 47¼ |
| 200 | do | | 47¼ |
| 400 | do | s30 | 46¾ |
| 200 | Mich. So. & N. I. R. | | 28 |
| 100 | do | b30 | 28 |
| 100 | Mich. So. & N. I. p s | | 49¾ |
| 60 | do | s30 | 49¾ |
| 50 | Panama R. R. | s60 | 107¾ |
| 50 | do | | 107¾ |
| 72 | do | | 108 |
| 200 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | | 92 |
| 76 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | | 90 |
| 8 | do | | 89¾ |
| 8 | do | | 89¾ |
| 50 | do | b15 | 90 |
| 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | | 44¾ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 44¾ |
| 100 | do | | 44¾ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 44¾ |
| 100 | do | | 44¾ |
| 50 | C. & R. I. R. R. | | 76¾ |
| 100 | do | | 76¾ |
| 50 | do | | 76¾ |
| 50 | do | s5 | 76¾ |
| 25 | Mil. and Miss. R. R. | | 21 |
| 60 | do | | 21¼ |
| 25 | do | | 21¾ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 22 |
| 25 | do | | 22 |
| 50 | do | b60 | 22¾ |
| 22 | La C. and Mil. R. R. | | 6¾ |
| 75 | Del. Lac. & Wes. R. | | 81 |
| 40 | Pacific M. S. S. Co. | | 79 |
| 50 | do | b30 | 79 |

**Second Board.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, '90 | | 88¾ |
| 5,000 | Mo. State 6s | | 83 |
| 5,000 | L. C. & M. L. G. b. | | 37¾ |
| 1,000 | Mich. S. 1s M. S. | | 80¾ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | | 89¾ |
| 50 | do | | 89¾ |
| 50 | do | s15 | 89 |
| 50 | do | | 89¾ |
| 100 | do | | 89¾ |
| 150 | Erie Railroad | | 24¾ |
| 100 | do | | 24¾ |
| 100 | do | | 24¾ |
| 477 | do | | 24¾ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 24¾ |
| 300 | do | s10 | 24¾ |
| 350 | do | | 24¾ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | | 127¾ |
| 25 | Hud. Riv. R. R. | | 30¾ |
| 200 | do | s30 | 30¾ |
| 50 | Harlem R. R. | | 13¾ |
| 150 | Reading R. R. | | 46¾ |
| 200 | do | s30 | 46¾ |
| 50 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | | 62¾ |
| 50 | M. S. & N. I. R. | | 24¾ |
| 100 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | s3 | 89 |
| 200 | Clev. & Tol. R. | | 44 |
| 75 | Chic. & R. I. R. R. | | 76¾ |
| 50 | L. C. & Mil. R. R. | | 6¾ |
| 50 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | | 21¾ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 22 |

Wednesday, April 21—P. M.

After the departure of the Boston Mail steamer, the business in Exchange is unimportant, and will continue light until Saturday, when a direct mail will be made up for the screw steamer *City of Washington*. She will sail for Liverpool at noon of that day. We hear of nothing but continued ease in rates in the Money market, with only a tame demand as compared with the large sums offered on temporary employment. Our distant readers interested in money negotiations must not mistake this singular change from last season, as any evidence that out of town or miscellaneous investments are in request at moderate rates, or that large negotiations of any sort are more practicable here than at home, except at very short date and with ample City guaranty. Indeed, the abundance of money, at call, grows, in part, out of the inoperative among capitalists to take hold of new projects or to enter upon or favor fresh speculations. We quote demand loans at 4@5 ⅌ cent, and short prime and fair paper, 4@7 ⅌ cent. The Bank reports this week, from the other large cities, like our own, a further accession of Specie and Deposits, with no addition to the Loan column. The following is the comparison, including the New-York Sub-Treasury:

| | Loans. | Deposits. | Specie. | Circulat'n |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York, April 17 | $121,944,891 | $76,171,038 | $33,756,449 | $7,190,170 |
| Same, April 19 | 56,720,000 | 39,031,000 | 9,007,000 | 4,274,000 |
| Philadelphia, April 12 | 21,176,007 | 16,642,175 | 4,609,466 | 6,404,150 |
| New-Orleans, April 10 | 16,571,000 | 17,254,000 | 12,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| Boston, N. Y., Ap. 17 | | | 2,511,000 | |
| Total | $207,212,897 | $149,098,213 | $62,028,915 | $24,868,321 |
| Last week | 201,157,000 | 150,200,000 | 62,020,000 | 24,300,000 |

There was quite a varied and stirring time to-day in the Stock-Market, caused by the sudden and rapid advance of Monday and Tuesday, which reasonably enough brought forward some *Bull* sellers for realization of profits. Availing of the relief which this afforded, in easing the delivery of Stocks, particularly New-York and Erie, the *Bears*, after supplying their immediate wants at 26¼@26¾ ⅌ cent. yesterday afternoon and early to-day, renewed their movement against the market with considerable vigor, and some of them were sellers in the afternoon down to 24¼ ⅌ cent.: the Stock subsequently closing at 24¾@24¼ ⅌ cent. In other Road shares the fluctuations were less violent, though generally losing part of the advance of yesterday. New-York Central opened at 90, sold down to 89¾, and closed at 89¾@¾ ⅌ cent.; Reading left off 46; Rock Island 75¼@¼; Hudson River 30¼@30¾; and Milwaukee and Mississippi 32 ⅌ cent. The market closed inside the Board room at 3¼ o'clock, with a tendency to firmness again; but the very latest outside sales indicated an unsettled tone, the bidding, from the causes just referred to, having lost part of the extreme buoyancy noticed yesterday afternoon. On the Bond list, there were some considerable sales of the La Crosse Land Grants at a further improvement of ¼@1 ⅌ cent., and also the usual activity in Missouri sixes, the only State security of which there is a sufficient supply on the Street to make speculation an object. New-York State sixes of 1872 brought 115 ⅌ cent., and the new bonds of California 91¼ ⅌ cent. Nearly all the City Bank shares are firm and above par, under the assurance that notwithstanding the immediate dullness of general trade, the liquidations from the crisis of last Fall are turning out most fortunate, and the losses very inconsiderable. The country banks of this State, of whose circulation the City banks held up $7,900,000 in November, to be carried under easy monthly repayments to 1st May, have retired within $200,000 of the original sum total.

The extraordinary claim of